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STRIKE SPREADS IN CANADA; TOWNS IN ALBERTA AFFECTED

Labor Unrest Extends to Calgary, Edmonton, and Lethbridge, While Eastern Cities Are Taking Strike Votes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Labor situation in Canada has certainly not decreased in gravity during the last 24 hours. To Winnipeg has now to be added Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge in the Province of Alberta in which strikes have taken place. Regina in Saskatchewan is taking a vote, and the latest advices would indicate that a general strike will be in force by Thursday. In British Columbia, in both the capital, Victoria, and the city of Vancouver strikes are threatened.

Coming to the east, a vote of the various unions has been taken in Toronto which was favorable to a strike by 12 to 1, and it is reported that a general strike has been ordered for 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. A message from Montreal states that Labor officials in that city have expressed the fear that if Toronto has decided upon a strike, Montreal would follow.

As far as Winnipeg itself is concerned, according to information received here, there is no material change in the situation, with no chance of an immediate settlement. A telegram received from the Winnipeg branch of the Great War Veterans Association reads as follows:

"No change in the strike situation, Dominion and provincial government ordered postal and telephone employees back. They have not gone back. Mail partly distributed by volunteers, also telephones; everything quiet."

Strike Committee's Case

A telegram coming from Winnipeg states that the Labor News, which is edited by the man who has been described as the leader of the strikers, the Rev. W. Ivens, contains the following editorial notice:

"The strike committee has sent its terms of settlement to the Mayor. They call for the recognition of right of collective bargaining, the recognition of the metal trades' council and the building trades' council, and there is the statement of all the strikers that, without prejudice, they have made the above offer in writing to the provincial government. The committee has interviewed Senator Robertson, Dominion Minister of Labor. With these things clearly in mind it cannot be said in the future that Labor has not tried to reach a settlement before calling upon the whole Dominion to assist."

"There is no misunderstanding among the workers as to where the opposition comes from, or what the real issues are. The metal trades employers are backed by the committee of 1000 which is but another name for the greater Winnipeg Board of Trade and the Manufacturers Association. They are composed of the financial barons of the city. They refuse to recognize the right of collective bargaining and to pay a living wage. The moment they are willing to concede these two points, that moment the solution is here."

Labor's Power Increases

"Labor is steadily increasing in power. The future is full of dread uncertainty for capitalism, so Labor here must be broken if it can be done by hook or by crook. That is why the matter has been taken out of the hands of the men primarily concerned, and handed over to the committee of 1000."

"The committee of 1000 has arrogated to itself the leadership of the population. It divides the city into two groups of strikers and citizens. It lands the one and maligns the other. The one group is entered into battalions to learn how to shoot the other group. Those who propose to do the shooting are those who uphold law and order while those who have caused not a single case of unrest are anarchists and Bolsheviks."

In the lobbies of the House of Commons here, almost the only subject of discussion is the Labor outlook, which is generally regarded as threatening. The Cabinet council meetings today have, it is said, been almost entirely devoted to the social unrest throughout Canada.

Winnipeg May Be Isolated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—(via Minneapolis, Minnesota).—The general strike committee yesterday defied the federal and provincial governments, and to sober-minded citizens this can spell only one thing—revolution. On Friday the Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, issued an ultimatum to the postal workers who are out in sympathy with the metal and building trades—that all postal employees must be back on their jobs on Monday, May 26, at noon, or their names would be struck from the list of federal servants. After the stated hour of grace, new employees would be engaged upon a permanent basis. At a mass meeting in Victoria Park, L. Pickup, postal workers' representative on the strike committee, announced that the striking government employees had voted to stand together and ignore the command to return to duty. The provincial government issued a similar ultimatum to the striking telephone employees. Word has come that organized Labor

LEGALIZATION OF FRAUD SEEN IN BILL

United States Mineral Lands Leasing Measure Is Said to Contain a Number of Exceedingly Objectionable Features

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The mineral lands leasing bill that barely failed of passage at the last session of Congress, and which, it is announced, is to be brought up again at the present special session, has some exceedingly objectionable features, according to those who are familiar with the situation.

There are many claimants to the California oil lands, whose claims the government regards as fraudulent and against some of whom the Department of Justice is now carrying on prosecutions. Many of these are persons or corporations who disregarded the order of President Taft, in 1909, withdrawing from entry large areas of oil land, and went on or remained on the land, thinking that the order would be declared unconstitutional. And the bill in question, besides being a leasing measure, undertakes to give certain relief to these claimants by providing that the President may compromise their claims, by providing that they may be given 20-year leases, and in other ways.

No Fraudulent Claims

One of the provisions of the bill says in this connection, "No fraudulent claimant shall be entitled to any lease provided for in this section, but the successor in interest of such claimant, without notice of the fraud at the time such interest was acquired, shall not be chargeable therewith."

Right here, it is pointed out, is an opening through which many of the fraudulent claimants may have their claims put on a legitimate basis. In order to do this, all one would have to do would be to dispose of his claim to some one who did not know of its fraudulency. In fact, the fraudulent claimant could guarantee to the innocent purchaser that he would find the claim perfectly sound, for as soon as the transfer should be made, if the proposed bill were to pass, the claim would become perfectly legitimate and subject to all the benefits bestowed on it by the law.

"The argument for this provision," said one who is thoroughly familiar with the California oil land situation, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "is doubtless to the effect that innocent purchasers of fraudulent claims should be protected. But the question arises as to why such purchasers should be given special protection. The purchaser of stolen goods is not protected, the theory being that people will thus be made to take good care as to what kind of goods they buy; and it seems to me that this idea should hold good in this case. In fact I regard this paragraph as thoroughly bad and one calculated to open the way for fraudulent practice."

Legalization of Fraud

"Indeed, the bill would validate most of the so-called fraudulent oil claims, that is, those against which the government cannot thoroughly establish fraud; would endanger the integrity of the two naval reserves; would permit the granting of title to 640 acres of oil land, while the one who received this amount could lease preferentially 1920 acres more; and would give away practically all of the phosphate lands which the House Committee estimated to be worth \$90,000,000,000."

"Furthermore by collusive bidding individuals or corporations could get control of fairly large acreage of oil land. Ever since 1915, when there were 58,000,000 barrels of oil in storage in California, the supply of oil on hand has been decreasing until on April 30, 1919, there were only 20,285,048 barrels in storage. This fact together with the fact that the navy has adhered to an oil burning design in ship construction, which could not be changed without practically rebuilding the ships, shows how imperative it is that the supply of oil be insured for the life of all the ships now built and those being constructed."

Naval Reservations

"While the government has two fair-sized oil areas known as Naval Reserve Number One and Naval Reserve Number Two, these are occupied and being drilled and operated by private parties. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company, for example, has every odd-numbered section of land in these reserves, and a good deal of land in the reserves that was formerly owned by the State has been sold to private interests, notably, the Standard Oil Company. These wells are scattered all over the reserves and are undoubtedly making a serious drain on the oil intended to be conserved, for a well frequently draws oil not only from its immediate neighborhood, but from deposits at some distance."

"The Southern Pacific sections within these reserves are now in litigation, but if the railroad wins its cases it also will begin to draw oil from the reservations. Consequently any provisions of the bill in question that tend to favor exploitation of the naval reserves, as some of them do, should be thoroughly scrutinized."

BROOKLYN TEACHER DEFENDS BOLSHEVISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The local board of education has found Benjamin Glassberg, a teacher of history in the Commercial High School in Brooklyn, guilty of defending bolshevism in class and declaring that the United States Government had suppressed the truth about Russian affairs. Under an opinion of the corporation counsel, a majority of the board sat as a court in this case. What disposition will be made of the case will be decided later. Mr. Glassberg is a member of the Teachers Union, which is expected to take up the case before the State Commissioner of Education in an attempt to reverse the decision of the local board.

MR. DANIELS WOULD FORGO LARGE NAVY

Secretary Tells Committee That League Makes It Unnecessary—Understanding Between the United States and Great Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Complete abandonment of the enlarged naval program so strongly urged by the Administration on the Sixty-Fifth Congress was recommended to the House Naval Affairs Committee yesterday by Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, who recently returned from Europe, where he had conferred with chiefs of the British Admiralty. He gave as reasons for his change of view the acceptance by the large powers of the League of Nations' covenant, with its provision for diminution of armaments to a point consistent with domestic safety. Now that the League of Nations is "as good as adopted," Mr. Daniels argued, the United States should inaugurate the new era by renouncing its policy for an enlarged three-year program.

It is remembered that when the adoption of the enlarged program—defeated by the filibuster in the Senate—was urged on the last Congress, Mr. Daniels argued that the proposed increase in naval power would be necessary whether or not there was a League of Nations. It is believed probable his conferences with British naval experts has resulted in closer understanding between the two countries and caused the complete turnabout on the part of the Secretary of the Navy. Republican leaders contended that the move for an enlarged program was in the nature of an effort to force other countries to support the league and the threat of competitive armaments. There is every indication, however, that a complete understanding now exists between Great Britain and the United States and that all danger of friction has been permanently removed. Mr. Daniels while in Great Britain discussed the question of naval armaments with Premier Lloyd George.

Mr. Daniels' Statement

Asked by Thomas S. Butler, Representative from Pennsylvania and chairman of the committee, whether the general board had decided on any policy of new construction, Mr. Daniels said:

"I recommended a second three-year building program to the last Congress and the House approved the program and authorized the President to undertake, before July, 1920, the construction of 19 first-class battleships and 10 scout cruisers. Work on four of these vessels was to begin as soon as possible. The bill authorized the Secretary to report to Congress by Dec. 1, 1919, the lessons of the war and whether any new types of vessels would be needed. This provision in the bill also provided that if a League of Nations was created all expenditures should be suspended."

"That provision was placed in the bill before the Peace Conference had taken up the League of Nations. Since that time the conference has drafted the covenant of the League of Nations, in which I have the greatest confidence. It is the most momentous document written in 2000 years, and, as America initiated it, we ought to show our faith and set an example to the other 19 nations, representing four-fifths of the world, by not at this time authorizing this increase in the building program."

Program Recommended

Secretary Daniels recommended that all the ships in the 1916 program be completed. There are 10 capital ships which have not been built, four battleships and six battle cruisers. Contracts for two of the battleships have been awarded and awards will be made soon for the other two.

"Will the League of Nations require the United States to do a great deal of policing of the sea?" asked Fred A. Britten, Representative from Illinois. "Just what each nation will do in this respect and its policy as to future naval construction cannot be decided until our representatives discuss with representatives of other nations those questions," replied Mr. Daniels. "I might add that the policy of all the nations engaged with us in this war has been to stop new construction. Mr. Lloyd George, with whom I discussed this matter, is of this opinion and the view of all statesmen is that the nations that shall become a part of the League of Nations should do nothing looking toward the strengthening of their naval forces until the League of Nations shall have become operative."

PLANS OF WETS TO AVERT PROHIBITION

Association Declares Supreme Court Must Feel Weight of Public Opinion—Elaborate Organization for Publicity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Just what the Association Opposed to National Prohibition, incorporated under the laws of New York in April, 1919, is doing, and who the men are who are directing the movement are revealed in a report of the association which a representative of The Christian Science Monitor has had the privilege of examining. The objects set forth in the constitution of the association are:

"In all proper and lawful ways to influence public opinion to the end that the standards of personal liberty of thought and conduct which were established by the founders of the government of the United States shall be maintained and safeguarded."

"To oppose any impairment of the rights of American citizens as vested in them by the first 10 amendments to the Constitution."

But the two practical aims are set forth as being, first, to prevent the country from going bone dry on July 1, and secondly, to make the Eighteenth Amendment forever inoperative.

Campaign Outlined

The report says that an effort is still being made to persuade one of the great captains of industry, a friend of Labor, to become president of the association. In the meantime, James Arthur Saxe of the business and editorial staff of The New York Times, is acting as president. An elaborate scheme for organization is outlined, providing for immediate work in advertising, motion pictures, buttons, literature, and the organization of soldiers. The budget calls for an expenditure of about \$600,000. The report states:

"The Association Opposed to National Prohibition purposes to follow with its own speakers the speakers of the Anti-Saloon League, who are headed by William Jennings Bryan. Among the speakers whom the association hopes to send out are the following: W. Bourke Cockran, former United States Congressman; Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, former United States Senator; Bainbridge Colby of New York; Charles A. Windle of Chicago; Father Duffy, chaplain of the one hundred and sixty-fifth United States infantry, A. E. F., formerly of the sixty-ninth regiment of New York, and others."

Amendment Held Illegal

The managers plan to put \$70,000 into this campaign at once. The report, calling attention to the campaign of the Anti-Saloon League, says: "Under the effect of the speaking campaign of the Anti-Saloon League is offset by the anti-prohibition campaign of the Association Opposed to National Prohibition, the latter association might as well go out of business."

One paragraph of the report suggests a method for defeating the Eighteenth Amendment:

"As to the Federal Prohibition Amendment, all the lawyers who have been consulted are unanimous in the statement that it is illegally a part of the Constitution of the United States and that therefore the United States Supreme Court will declare it null and void. The members of the United States Supreme Court are extremely sensitive to public opinion. They must be made to feel the weight of public opinion that has been aroused all over the country by this attempt to prohibit, by constitutional amendment, the natural and inherited rights of free men in a free country."

Attitude of Wets

As an example of the manner in which liquor interests regard efforts to enforce prohibition, the Providence News, Jan. 21, 1919, published a notice sent out by the Retail Liquor Dealers Association alleging that the prohibitionists were trying to create anarchy in this country, and giving the following warning:

"Let every person connected with

the liquor trade attend this meeting and he will hear for himself why there is not going to be any prohibition, especially in this Nation. Let them have it in uncivilized places if they want it, but not here. No matter what you read or hear about prohibition going to take place on July 1, or at any other time, forget it. It will not happen."

Interesting details of the methods of the liquor interests were printed in the two reports of the official investigation of the brewers and the pro-German propaganda made under Senate Resolution 307 and S. 3529. These, the Anti-Saloon League points out, should be read in connection with this scheme of the Association Opposed to National Prohibition to make the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States inoperative.

The report of the Association Opposed to National Prohibition states that after consultation with many prominent men of many states, the managing director has selected a tentative list of leaders in their respective states. Among these are: Massachusetts, Frank C. Hall, Hon. Somerset, Boston; Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, Daniel McMillan, Lewiston, Maine; Rhode Island, temporary organization in charge of John R. Rathom, editor-in-chief of The Providence Journal, New York and Connecticut are managed from the national headquarters.

MEASURE TO EXTEND VACCINATION LOSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—By a vote of 26 to 11, the bill to extend compulsory vaccination of pupils to all private schools of the State was defeated in the Massachusetts Senate yesterday. Speeches against the bill were made by Senators George H. Jackson of Lynn, Charles L. Gifford of Barnstable, Joseph Knox of Somerville (sponsor for the bill to repeal the compulsory vaccination laws), and John J. Walsh of Boston.

Senator Walsh made his appeal on the ground of personal rights and the rights of the parents to protect their children. He also presented a list of 77 leading physicians throughout the State who are very much opposed to the passing of this bill.

The defeat of this bill is credited to the efforts of the Medical Liberty League and various other organizations working for medical freedom in the State.

An unusually large number of senators were present and voted on this bill.

TEXAS PROHIBITION AND SUFFRAGE VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas.—The success of the state-wide referendum vote on prohibition and woman suffrage just taken in Texas is declared by leaders of both movements to be simply cumulative evidence of the popular demand throughout the United States for the complete abolition of the drink traffic and for the immediate extension of equal suffrage to the women of the Nation. Figures thus far available are: For prohibition, 67,543; against, 48,342. For suffrage, 55,816; against, 53,273.

JOHANNESBURG MINING POSITION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday).—The Johannesburg mining position is causing grave anxiety and unless the government takes preventive measures by the remission of taxation or otherwise, many of the poorer mines will close in a few months, an event which would greatly add to the labor and unemployment difficulties in the country.

ITALY'S WAR ANNIVERSARY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Monday).—The anniversary of Italy's entry into the war was commemorated throughout Italy on Saturday. Gabriele d'Annunzio, however, was prohibited by the censor from making a speech in Rome which promised to contain a further attack on the allied governments.

GERMAN REPLY TO TERMS DUE TO BE RECEIVED TODAY

It Is Not Thought Likely That Any Serious Objection Will Be Raised to Signing Treaty—Preparations in Case of Refusal

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Tomorrow is the day which is set for the German reply to the allied peace terms. It is not thought in the least likely that any serious objection will be raised by the German delegation to signing the treaty, although a German wireless message quotes a statement to a representative of the Vorwärts by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, who said that the question arises whether salvation could not be reached sooner by refusing to sign the peace treaty than by submission to the Independent Socialists were demanding. The German delegates, he is quoted as saying, would sign heavily against the interests of the German working classes if they signed conditions which meant nothing but perpetual starvation and unemployment.

The allied military leaders, however, are making full preparations for the possible contingency of the Germans refusing to sign the treaty. Conferences have been held and at the expiration of 72 hours' notice the allied armies will advance from the Rhine into Germany. A further step is planned in the event of refusal and this is a blockade, which in severity will surpass anything that was experienced by the Germans during the war.

Government Control Recommended

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday).—The German Imperial Economy Commission has issued a report recommending government control of the Empire's whole resources and vigorously attacking the government for its inability to solve various economic problems. The report urges the creation of a council to take over the whole economic policy and to be formed from members of workmen's councils, employers' organizations and representatives of commerce. The socialization of several industries is recommended as a step toward meeting the debt Germany will have to bear.

Mine Destruction in Northern France

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—A German wireless message states that Marshal Foch, having asked for certain documents relating to the destruction of the mines in northern France, the German Armistice Commission replied that no documents existed, as their destruction was dictated solely by the exigencies of the war and not as a result of a predetermined system. Such information as exists, the commission said, can only be elicited by consultation with experts on the spot, and the German Government is ready to send delegates with such information. This offer was accepted.

Statement by President Karl Seitz

VIENNA, Austria (Saturday).—(By The Associated Press).—Karl Seitz, President of German Austria, said today he was inclined to suppose that the Germans would not sign the peace treaty unless the Allies showed a sympathetic understanding of their real condition.

"During the armistice we had hopes that President Wilson's 14 points would be observed," he continued, "but we fear now that we will be badly disappointed, first, as regards self-determination of peoples and in giving new states frontiers according to the principles of nationality. There are 3,500,000 German-Bohemians who are made foreigners in their own country under the rule of a people not sympathetic to Germany. The same may be said of the Tyrol, where commercial and racial questions are subordinated to the strategic, although President Wilson's points said the opposite."

"We are also troubled about the Jugo-Slav claims on Marburg and Klagenfurt, which are Austrian cities. Last November we gave up our claims to the territory south of these cities, which is Slovene, but the Jugo-Slavs are not content, notwithstanding the fact that there are only a few Slovenes in the territory we claim and that they wish to live with us for business reasons. We also gave up the Trentino without a question."

"I wish to say in the most solemn manner that Austria is doomed to die if she is not permitted to join Germany. We cannot live alone. If the Allies give our German provinces to the Czech-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs without making the new owners take up the burdens in the way of taxation and war debts, it will mean our bankruptcy. If we go bankrupt it will mean worst social troubles than those of Russia with a menace to the peace of Europe."

"It must be understood that many of these war debts were contracted, not for war purposes, but for allowances to families distributed throughout the Empire, not in Vienna alone. Another point is that part of the war debt was contracted for supplies manufactured by the industrial towns of Bohemia, which profited by it. They are willing to take the profits, but not the losses. My thought is that the war burdens

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should be distributed per capita among the 28,000,000 persons making up the former Empire, not including Hungary. It is impossible to make 6 1/2 per cent of the people pay all the debt. If it is argued that the Czechs are entitled to special consideration because they are one of the associated powers, it must be taken into consideration that a majority of the Austrians did not want the war. They were forced to fight, just as the Czechs were. As it stands we have hardly enough money to pay for our daily food, which we are importing in part from the United States. "We are ready for a peace that will let us live. Our delegates at St. Germain must report to Parliament which has sole authority to decide whether or not to sign the terms."

Austria could live and pay her debts if her frontiers were open fully, the President added. He said he did not approve of the proposed commission to regulate the commerce of the states of the former Austrian Empire, believing that the question of commerce was one of supply and demand which it would be best to leave to business men without government interference. He said that a Danube federation was impossible, adding:

"It would mean the restoration of the old Empire and that the new nations would lose a great part of their sovereignty. It would mean a tariff union, to secure which it would be necessary to arrange customs, taxes, banks, railroads, tariffs, and labor laws of the same kind in all the nations affected which could not be done by treaty, but would require a customs parliament in which the German-Austrians would dominate as in the old Empire because they form a neutral body between the Czechs and Jugoslavs, who are temperamentally different in thought and religion."

Possibility of Not Signing Terms

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—(via London)—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the head of the German peace delegation, in an interview with the Versailles correspondent of the Vorwarts, said he went to Versailles with the firm intention of defending what remained for the welfare and happiness of the German people, but that even this remnant had been destroyed by the peace treaty. The count said that it was a question, therefore, whether it could not be better saved by refusing to sign than by submitting as was desired by the Independent Socialists.

The chairman of the German delegation said he certainly would fight to the last in order to try to improve the lot of the working people by negotiation, but that the delegates would be signing against the interests of the working people if they signed conditions which signified only "perpetual famine and unemployment."

"Should I under pressure from our own misled country men, sign this sentence of death," asked Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau.

Questioned as to whether he feared that the demonstrations of the Independent Socialists would be successful, he said they would be unsuccessful in the sense of moving him to abandon his resolve not to sign what he believed would be tantamount to the destruction of the Nation.

Referring to Herr Haase's statement that peace must be signed and that the coming revolution would make it a scrap of paper, he said:

"When I came to Versailles I had the firm hope that the time of scraps of paper had finally passed and that a new era would begin in which only treaties would be signed which would be respected by both sides. I have not abandoned the hope of attaining healthy international morality. A mere scrap of paper will never bear my signature."

Reactionary and military groups in Germany are charged with planning a revival of militarism by the writer, von Gerlach, in Die Freiheit, the Independent Socialist organ of Berlin. He says that under the pretense of organizing a national guard, militia units are being formed in every district or chief town. Rifles are being sent to the various units and the larger ones also receive heavy and light machine guns. The organizations, he adds, are composed mostly of discharged soldiers under the command of discharged officers and non-commissioned officers.

Orders issued by the provincial authorities require that the arms must be cleaned once a month and that meeting places must be prepared beforehand. The writer continues:

"Nothing has been forgotten. When our military authorities start organizing they do it well. But all this is merely a beginning. Once the militia is formed in the boroughs, chief towns and districts, they will be grouped to form provincial corps. In each region a central military commission will be appointed to assist the local authorities on all questions relating to the organization of the militia."

A movement for the separation of Rhenish Prussia from the rest of Germany is showing positive results, according to a Dusseldorf dispatch to the Hamburg Fremdenblatt. Fifty thousand voters in the city of Aix-la-Chapelle and the immediate neighborhood have signed a petition demanding the establishment of a West German free state. Propagandists, said to be acting under French influence, recently conferred with General Maunier, commander of the French troops in the Mayence district. The clerical newspaper, Echo der Gegendwart, published in Aix-la-Chapelle, states that committees there and in Bonn, Coblenz, Trier, Mayence and Wiesbaden are cooperating with Palatine Separatists, and predicts "important developments within the next few days."

Presentation of Austrian Terms

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Austrian peace terms, with the exception of the military, naval and reparations clauses, will be presented to the Austrian delegation on Friday, according to Reuters Limited.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN ON WINNIPEG STRIKE

Canadian Premier Says Government Has Taken No Sides Except as Necessary Executive Action May Be So Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Prime Minister of Canada, Sir Robert Borden, made his first speech in the House of Commons, since his return from Europe, yesterday afternoon when he made an important pronouncement on the matter of the strike situation in Winnipeg. The speech was in reply to a request from Major Andrews, D. S. O., who had asked what was the government's attitude with regard to collective bargaining, which, he had said, he had been informed was the basic cause of the sympathetic strikes now in progress in Winnipeg. In the course of his reply, Sir Robert Borden said:

"If the honorable gentleman will permit me I should like to give an answer to his question, which is a little more comprehensive than its strict scope might demand. The government is thoroughly conscious that there is throughout the world a condition of industrial unrest, which in some countries has reached a very acute stage, and I am very sincerely hopeful that conditions in this country will not go so far. I might remind the honorable gentleman and the House generally that the government some months ago had under consideration the condition which might arise in this country in the change from war conditions to peace conditions, and by reason of the demobilization of some hundreds of thousands of men who had been taken out of civilian activities, had taken up military duties, and served with great distinction for years in the great world theater of war."

Task of Demobilization

"It was thought at one time that the return and demobilization of the Canadian forces would occupy at least a year and perhaps longer. It was even suggested that it might run up to 18 months or two years, but owing to the very active and energetic measures which were taken the task of demobilization will be accomplished in a much shorter time. Having regard to all the conditions, the government during my absence passed on the 4th of April last an order-in-council by which authority was taken for the appointment of a royal commission to report to the government on the following matters:

"First—To consider and make suggestions for securing a permanent improvement in the relations between employers and employees;

"Second—To recommend means for insuring that industrial conditions affecting relations between employers and employees shall be reviewed from time to time by those concerned, with a view to improving conditions in the future."

"I was further provided in the order-in-council that the commission should first make a survey and classification of existing Canadian industries; secondly, should obtain information as to the character and extent of organizations already existing among bodies of employers and employees respectively, and, thirdly, should investigate available data as to the progress made by established joint industrial councils in Canada, Great Britain and the United States."

Legislation Not Needed

"The report to the council was made by Senator Robertson, Minister of Labor. This commission is still actively at work, and no doubt it will have to consider, if it has not already done so, and in the end report to the government upon the particular question which my honorable friend has raised. He will, therefore, realize that any observations I may make in direct reply to his question must be in very guarded terms although I will have something to say about it in a few moments."

"The terms of the order-in-council did not necessitate, and on the other hand they did not preclude, legislation for the purpose of carrying out the report."

"I have no doubt that in this country as well as in other countries the stress and strain of the war have made the adjustment of difficulties between employers and employees more difficult than it would perhaps be under ordinary conditions. I do not think there is one among us who has given consideration to the subject at all, who will not agree that taking any nation as a whole which has participated in the war—taking not only those who have fought at the front but those who have remained at home and sought to do their duty there—the people are not quite the same, so far as mental poise and balance are concerned, as they were before the war."

"Now I hope that both employers and employees will endeavor to bear fully in mind all the conditions that I have alluded to, and I hope especially that the employers in this country will bear in mind the principles which were adopted by all the nations represented at the Peace Conference at Paris, and which are included in the peace treaty as presented to the Germans, embodying the views that were accepted by the representatives of all the nations there."

No Sides Taken

"Now it has been alleged in some quarters that as regards the strike at Winnipeg the government has taken sides. The government has taken no sides in that dispute, except in so far as necessary executive action, to which I will allude in a moment, may be looked upon in that light. I think it will be obvious to all the members of the House, and, I hope, obvious to

all the people of the country, that, if the needs of the people as a whole are to be regarded, we cannot have a complete dislocation of public services in the country founded upon such reasons as have been put forward by the postal employees of Winnipeg. The government of this country is in an entirely different situation from a private employer. The government employs people who are servants of all the people of the country. It differs from a private employer in many respects, but in two important respects:

"In the first place, the service for which it employs people has a direct relation to the maintenance of law and order and, as well, a direct relation to the operation of public services which are necessary for the convenience of the people.

"But in addition to that it does not employ the people for any purpose of private gain or private interest, it is acting merely as the representative of people as a whole, under the mandate, and only so long as it is the mandate of the majority of the people's representatives in Parliament. Therefore, certain considerations which must obviously be taken into account in dealing with the relations between a private employer and those whom he employs, are utterly wanting when we come to consider the situation of persons who are employed in the government service. One would naturally say that inasmuch as the government of the country has and can have no private interest to serve, inasmuch as it represents the people as a whole and acts under the authority of a mandate from Parliament, by whom its acts can be corrected at any time, if they seem to be wrong or unjust, one would suppose that under the circumstances the government might be trusted to act fairly in respect of the remuneration of public servants and in respect of the conditions of their employment."

Fundamental Considerations

"But I should be prepared to go further than that and say that in appropriate cases the public servants of the country—people usually known as members of the Civil Service—might ask for and obtain a sort of appeal against the government of the country by arbitration or some such method, but always subject to final approval by Parliament, which is the final authority so far as the government of the country is concerned. Now, in dealing with the situation in Winnipeg, there are certain fundamental considerations to which this government is committed and which, I hope, will commend themselves to the people's representatives in this Parliament and to the people generally. In the first place, we are absolutely determined that law and order shall be maintained, and in the second place we are of the opinion that members of the Civil Service cannot be permitted to dislocate the public service under the conditions which have arisen in the city of Winnipeg."

"The government directs them to discharge a public duty, a duty to the whole of the people of this country; another authority directs them to disregard that duty. They must make their choice as to whether they will serve the public as a whole, or whether, by disregarding that duty, they will abandon once for all the public service."

"So far as collective bargaining is concerned, since my honorable friend who has asked this question spoke to me on the subject yesterday, I made a good many inquiries as to precisely what that term conveyed, and am thoroughly satisfied that it has not any definite and final meaning which is recognized in all parts of this country. I am further satisfied that even in some parts of Canada, in some cities in this country, it may be understood by some persons in one sense, and by other persons in another sense. I want to make it perfectly plain that so far as my opinion goes, and I think it is the opinion of all the members of the government, every possible facility should be given for discussion between employers and employees, and for the making of arrangements which will bring about industrial peace and maintain and stabilize conditions in this country to the end that wasteful unemployment, used as a coercive measure, may be put to one side, and other methods—which must be so established as to do complete justice and remove any inequality—substituted in its place. I should like to read, in this connection, the statement which has been made public by a minister of the crown, Senator Robertson, and which is to be found in the morning press of this city. I knew Senator Robertson before he came into this government for some time, and I have known him since he has been a member of the government very intimately, and I hope there is not anyone in this House or this country who will entertain the slightest doubt as to his absolute and complete sympathy with all the reasonable ideals of Labor in Canada. There can be absolutely no doubt on that subject. No one who knows the man, or has been associated with him can entertain the slightest amount of doubt as to his full sympathy with all the reasonable aspirations of Labor."

The Premier then read the statement given out by the Minister of Labor in connection with the strike of the postal employees.

Continuing he said: "Now one can easily see that what is called the right of collective bargaining, if interpreted in a certain way and carried to an extreme length, might have an unfortunate effect so far as the whole country is concerned. More than that, as is suggested in this public statement, it might have the effect of placing Labor men and Labor unions themselves in such a situation that they could not make their own bargains except with the approval of some body that might be situated thousands of miles away, and I think that before the phrase 'collective bargaining' is insisted upon, we ought to have, and must have, an exact definition as to precisely what is intended by it and as to precisely what the re-

sults might be if that principle that is so defined should be adopted. I repeat once more that I hope in this country we may be able to arrange between employers and employees some understanding and such relations as will prevent the awful waste, the dislocation of public service, and what is worst of all, the intensely bitter feeling which is engendered by such instances as are now in progress in some parts of the country. The nations of the world have set about at Paris the task of establishing such a society as will prevent war in the future. Well would it not be rather a mockery if the nations engaged in that greatest purpose of all should, in respect of their domestic affairs, permit a condition to continue, and to be perpetuated, which, if it reaches the stage of a general strike, must obviously employ some of the methods which are in use in modern warfare. I should, therefore, think that the report of this commission, and any other action of the government, might eventually bring about between employer and employees in Canada much better understanding and such more perfect realization of the viewpoint of the other as would prevent incidents such as are now transpiring. It seems to me that if we cannot accomplish that all important purpose in respect of our domestic affairs there can not be very much hope for that which is the subject of the report of the commission, which has been attempted in the constitution of the society of nations, because here in this country we are all living together, we all have the same methods of government, and the same ideals, practically the same aspirations, different interests, sometimes, and sometimes prejudices, but there ought to be much more favorable conditions for industrial purposes in this country through efforts such as I have just now alluded to, than can be reasonably anticipated as a result from the foundation of the society of nations."

Postmaster's Communication

"I do indeed hope that the strike at Winnipeg may be terminated amicably. It is proper, perhaps, that I should allude also to what has taken place at Calgary and at Edmonton and read the communications which have been addressed to the postal authorities in those cities. On the 24th instant the Postmaster-General addressed this communication to the postmaster at Calgary:

"Regret to learn everything points to sympathetic strike with Winnipeg on part of the postal workers. Government considers such action wholly unwarranted and in violation of the plain duty of postal employees. The prompt handling of His Majesty's mails and the maintenance of the public postal service at this time is the first obligation of every employee under the Post Office Department. For such employees to seek to embarrass or prevent the prompt handling of His Majesty's mails by a sympathetic strike is entirely incompatible with loyal service to the country and all postal employees joining in a sympathetic strike will be deemed to have resigned their positions in His Majesty's service and their places will be promptly filled. All loyal employees will be supported and protected by the government. Make known to employees and keep department promptly informed."

"As far as Winnipeg is concerned, I should add that a report reached me, before coming to the House, that 70 of the postal employees have returned to work, and that no difficulty has been experienced in filling the places of those who have not returned to work."

In reply to the Hon. Charles Murphy as to the number of postal employees on strike in Winnipeg in relation to the total number of persons on strike there, Sir Robert Borden said that, speaking from memory, those on strike in the postal service number between 500 and 600. In reply to a further question by Mr. D. D. McKenzie, the leader of the Opposition, as to what progress was being made in regard to a settlement of the general strike, Sir Robert Borden stated that for the present he must confine himself to saying that the news received that afternoon was of a distinctly reassuring character."

VICTORIES CLAIMED BY NIGOLAI LENINE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—In a wireless message from Moscow to Budapest, Nicolai Lenine states that great victories have been won in the east over Admiral Kolchak's army and declares that this theater and that in the south against General Denikin are those where operations must be decisive, since the reformation of the Lettish and Estonian fronts cannot be as great as is desirable for the present. The entente's attack on Petrograd, says the message, is nothing more than a political demonstration, and whatever is achieved can have only a political effect.

The Premier then read the statement given out by the Minister of Labor in connection with the strike of the postal employees.

Continuing he said: "Now one can easily see that what is called the right of collective bargaining, if interpreted in a certain way and carried to an extreme length, might have an unfortunate effect so far as the whole country is concerned. More than that, as is suggested in this public statement, it might have the effect of placing Labor men and Labor unions themselves in such a situation that they could not make their own bargains except with the approval of some body that might be situated thousands of miles away, and I think that before the phrase 'collective bargaining' is insisted upon, we ought to have, and must have, an exact definition as to precisely what is intended by it and as to precisely what the re-

WELCOME GIVEN TO EARL READING

Former Ambassador Resumes His Duties in Lord Chief Justice's Court After Absence of Year

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Earl Reading resumed his duties today in the Lord Chief Justice's Court after a year's absence in the United States. In the crowded court were Lady Reading and Mr. John W. Davis, the American Ambassador. In welcoming Lord Reading back, the Lord Chancellor referred to the versatile work which the great judge had done in both the judicial and financial spheres, besides the great contribution he had made to the diplomatic history of the period.

Replying, Lord Reading acknowledged the extraordinary good will shown by the Administration of the United States, and said that it would always be an intense gratification to him to have played a part in cementing more closely the ties between the English-speaking peoples.

The Prime Minister and Mr. Balfour have addressed striking tributes to Lord Reading on the resumption of his legal duties.

ORDER ISSUED ON BREWERS' REQUEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Judge Julius M. Mayer of the United States District Court issued an order yesterday granting the motion of the Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company, complainant, for a preliminary injunction restraining the defendants, Francis G. Caffey, United States Attorney, and Richard J. McElligott, acting and deputy collector of internal revenue, "pending final hearing and decision of this case and until the further order of this court from in any manner enforcing, attempting to enforce or causing to be enforced against said complainant" or its representatives "any of the pains, penalties, seizures and forfeitures provided in and by the acts of Congress approved Aug. 10, 1917, and Nov. 21, 1918, respectively, or any other laws, or the regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and from arresting or prosecuting the complainants or their representatives or from seizing their property or interfering with their business on the ground or claim that beer or malt liquor containing not to exceed 2 1/2 per cent of alcohol is intoxicating, and that the manufacture, production and sale of such malt, beer or liquor is prohibited, by acts of Congress and presidential proclamation."

Mr. McElligott is also enjoined from refusing revenue stamps for or to refuse to receive revenue taxes on such beer.

The order provides further that "any party hereto after the joinder of issue herein may, upon five days' notice to the other parties, apply to the court to set this cause down for trial upon the merits as upon final hearings."

Judge Mayer denied a motion of District Attorney Caffey that the complainant be restrained from issuing affidavits in rebuttal of the government's affidavits proving that 2 1/2 per cent of alcohol is intoxicating. Both sides expressed themselves as ready to take the case to trial at once and agreed with Judge Mayer that this was advisable.

I. W. W. PLOT ALLEGED AT THE BRUCE TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—Testifying for the prosecution in the trial here of James Bruce, I. W. W. organizer, charged with criminal anarchy, T. R. Allison, former sergeant in the intelligence section of the United States Army, said that members of the I. W. W. planned to kill Lieut. F. W. Becker and other army officers in Spokane because they "framed up a fellow worker." Allison said he heard the men plotting. He stated that he joined the I. W. W. at Spokane in June, 1918, with no intention of respecting its pledges, following out orders of his superiors for getting information.

CHANGES IN VIEWS OF THE DOMINIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Lieutenant-General Currie was entertained today at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor amid a distinguished company. Replying to a toast, Lieutenant-General Currie recalled the achievements of the London troops who had fought side by side with the Canadians, and passed on to review the rapid and drastic changes in the views of the dominions regarding their relations with their motherland. "The

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Prince of Wales visited his Duchy of Cornwall estates in Lambeth on Saturday and afterwards conferred with a deputation from the Lambeth Central Labor Party on housing matters. An agreement was reached insuring collaboration between the Labor Party and the Prince's officials in the housing schemes of the future. The deputation was impressed with the Prince's grasp of the business of his estate and also with his frankness, particularly when he told the conference that he was only receiving half the income paid from the estates to King George or King Edward.

GERMAN DYE SECRETS TO BE GIVEN AWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Chemical manufacturers in the United States may obtain from the custodian of alien property in Washington many secrets of German dyes, chemicals, and allied products, it is announced by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce in a report just issued.

These secrets were learned after the custodian took over enemy property in this country. As before 1914 the United States imported more than 40 per cent of its chemicals and dyes from Germany, the importance of the seizure is apparent. Before this country's entrance into the war the processes of making these products were jealously guarded.

The bureau shows that nearly \$40,000,000 worth of manufactured chemicals were imported in 1914, not counting dyes, and it is to impress the Nation with the magnitude of the domestic market for such products that the report is issued.

In his message to Congress President Wilson asked that special protective legislation for the new United States dye and chemical industry be passed, partly for military reasons.

SENATE FACTIONS GET TOGETHER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The breach between the Republican factions of the Senate was settled yesterday at a party conference in which the group of Progressive senators publicly withdrew their opposition to the selection of Senator Penrose as chairman of the Finance Committee, after they had declared that they would continue to oppose his axioms of taxation and governmental finance.

William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, speaking for the insurgent senators, said that the fight against Senator Penrose was not a personal one, but that it was based on the latter's views on taxation. He moved that Penrose's name be stricken from the report of the Committee on Committees, which recommended him as chairman of the Finance Committee. The motion was lost, 24 to 8, and then the Progressives agreed to support Senator Penrose when the Senate votes upon the committee chairmanships today.

Senator Penrose did not attend the conference yesterday, and declined later to comment on what Senator Borah said at the open meeting. The eight Progressives who voted to strike Senator Penrose's name from the Committee on Committees' report were Senators Borah, Cummins, Capper, Johnson, Kenyon, Lenroot, McCormick and McNary.

COUNT SOUGHT OIL FOR ITALIAN NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Count Max Lovatelli, Italian naval attaché, who has just returned to Washington from Mexico City, where he had difficulties with the Mexican authorities, said yesterday that he was ordered by the Italian Admiralty to inspect the Tampico oil fields with a view to obtaining oil there for the Italian Navy.

Before the war Italy obtained oil for her fleet, which is entirely oil-burning, from Baku, and during the war she has bought Standard Oil, sending her tanks to Port Arthur also; but it is the government's intention to obtain oil direct from Mexico and it was to study out this plan and prepare a report that Count Lovatelli, accompanied by one of Italy's foremost experts, went there. His report was enthusiastically favorable to the project. It was after he had completed his work in the Tampico region that he decided to visit Mexico City as a tourist.

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PRINCE CONFERS WITH LABOR PARTY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

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WHITMAN CENTENARY TO BE CELEBRATED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Whitman centenary will be celebrated at the City Temple on Thursday, when Dr. Fort Newton, vice-president of the Poetry Society, will deliver an address. The Poetry Society has sent a message of appreciation to the Whitman Centenary Committee in New York.

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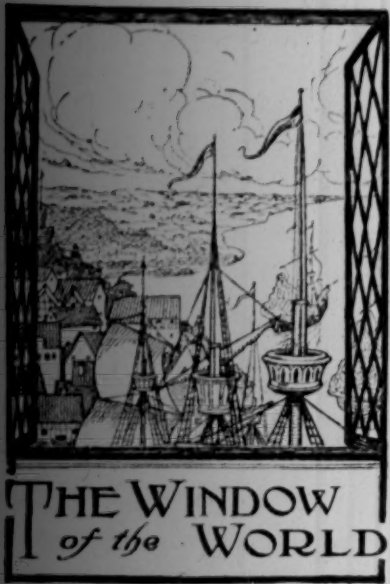
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Through the window,
Through the window,
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river flowing free
Towards its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Rheims Cathedral

Rheims Cathedral is to be rebuilt, or rather restored, for France has taken second thought and decided that such restoration is far more desirable for the future than a splendid structure, wrecked by war and left to stand in melancholy demolition as a perpetual reminder of its own destruction. It is even said that "the cold gray of its masonry has turned under fire and flame to delicate rose and other tints that will only add to the beauty of the reborn church." The plans for the restoration are being made under the direction of Mr. Denoux, architect of the French Historical Monuments, and the first practical steps have been taken toward erecting temporary roofs over the nave, aisles, crossings, and chancel. Fortunately, more than three-quarters of the wonderful stained glass of the cathedral was preserved intact, and can now be put back. A few years hence, when the high-pitched slate roof has been added, it is predicted that the cathedral will have recovered not a little of its old-time beauty.

Crowded Out

In the days before the war, the Castle of Spandau, some eight miles northwest of Berlin, was famous as the official repository of the German war chest. In the Julius tower of the castle was stored some 120,000,000 marks in gold, the money being part of the war indemnity paid by France in 1871. There it was kept "for the purpose of immediate use in case of war." What happened to this gold reserve in 1914 is not known, but an interesting sidelight is thrown on the great treasure chest by the account which has just come to hand from Berlin describing how some 20,000,000 lei was recently abstracted from the "citadel at Spandau" during the disturbances which followed the signing of the armistice. The money, which was part of the amount hurriedly removed from Rumania when that country was evacuated, was lodged in the citadel "because there was no room for it in the Julius tower." Now, what the outside world is interested to know is, Was this Rumanian money crowded out of the Julius tower because the Julius tower was already filled to overflowing with specie? To be sure it was a large sum that claimed admission, no less than 500,000,000 lei, but then anyone who knows the Julius tower knows that it is a large place.

A Letter From Egypt

There is something peculiarly illuminating in the letter received, some time ago, by Professor Flinders Petrie, the famous Egyptologist, from a colleague in Cairo, telling of the recent disturbances in Egypt, and assuring the professor of the safety of the excavation work at Memphis. "Through it all," writes the professor's correspondent, "one has been able to move about among the people exactly as usual, and talk to them, receiving every civility in return as usual. The trouble has been entirely the efforts (small officials) and their partners, the roughs and professional thieves, the Bedouins and a certain portion of the fellahen lashed into frenzy, for a day or two. It has been a sort of fantasia, all day long one continuous roar of people processing and shouting themselves hoarse. At sunset they all go off peacefully home to sleep, and, an hour after sunset, Cairo is like a dead city without a sound in it. The next morning the processing again, purely an engineered affair!" It is a thing the traveler quickly gets used to in the East of course. At first he is amazed at the utter callousness of the passers-by in the bazaar, for instance, as two tradesmen appear to be fast reaching the extreme limits of words, and to be preparing for action, until he learns that it is the prevailing method of approach, and never comes to anything even approximating a breach of the peace.

Dr. Otto Neurath

Some five years ago, the pale, black-bearded man with the strongly Jewish cast of countenance, who today figures so prominently in the ranks of the revolutionaries at Munich, was a professor "terrible true to type," a lecturer on political economy in the University of Heidelberg. Extremism was evidently his creed, in which direction was no matter. During the war it was Otto Neurath who urged upon the government in Berlin the advisability of taking over all manufactures and all agriculture, and of militarizing all workers and peasants so that "the whole population should work without wages or private profit for the supreme military need of the Nation." He

preached, in fact, a military socialism, in which all the affairs of the Nation were to be directed from the Königsplatz. Then came the armistice, and later, the revolution in Bavaria, and behold Dr. Otto adapting his views to new conditions, and stepping out into the public view as the People's Commissioner of Socialization! Simple enough! The War Office is replaced by a central authority appointed by the Soldiers and Workmen's councils—and there you are.

Explained at Last

For a long time, the so-called "praying palm" in Bengal, India, has been a perplexing tree to travelers and an object of wonder to the natives, for every evening, when the temple bells are ringing, the palm slowly bends its green top to the ground, and next morning it has resumed its ordinary position. The secret of its behavior has now been discovered by Sir J. C. Bose, a Hindu, an authority on growing plants. By attaching recording instruments to the tree, Dr. Bose conducted a series of observations which show that the palm yields to the diurnal movement of the earth, and that the trunk is regularly depressed every afternoon and as regularly raised every morning. The tree, it was found, is really never in a state of rest, but is in a state of "dynamic balance," constantly being upset in one direction or the other by changes in its environment. All trees, says Dr. Bose's report, are sensitive to environment, but the "praying palm," apparently, grows in such a way that it shows this sensitiveness much more visibly.

An Honorable Title

Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, recently retired for the second time from military to civil life, fought Indians in his day, but became famous as a friend to these red-skinned wards of the American Nation. He was retired from the army in 1917, but was almost immediately recalled and served first as a member of the United States Commission to Russia, and then as commander of the training camp at Ft. Dix. In a long experience with the Indians he won many campaigns by going out alone to a pow-wow with hostiles, and convincing them by sheer courage and their belief in his honor as a gentleman and a soldier that the trouble could be settled otherwise than on the warpath. He has been called a soldier, a pathfinder, a diplomatist, a wise governor over wild tribes, and a student who has added materially to the fund of knowledge about Indian thought, manners, and traditions. Major-General is an honorable and dignified title, but the Indians added to it when they named the American officer as they did, the Man-Who-Tells-the-Truth.

Pitcairners Not Affected

Men's straw hats, which appear as regularly as furnace heat disappears on the 15th of May—at least in the United States of America—are smaller than usual this year, according to recent trade reports. This is said to be due to the fact that the straw of which they are constructed is wanted for other purposes, considered more important. Such a trade condition, however, seems to be local rather than universal, for a box of curios recently arrived from Pitcairn Island in the South Pacific Ocean contains samples of various straw braids of which the islanders are accustomed to fashion their millinery. As they make these straw braids themselves from certain island vegetation—and accompanying photographs show these same islanders wearing very broad-brimmed creations—and as, moreover, this vegetation renews itself from year to year, here is one place, at least, where any conservation of straw would seem to be dictated only by labor-saving desires. The number of inhabitants of the island being under two hundred and the export trade nil, the masculine contingent of the Pitcairners need not fear being asked to sacrifice even a fraction of height of crown or breadth of brim of their headwear.

A "Norway Scholarship"

In no one thing is the return of peace, perhaps, more gratefully seen than in the steady coming to the front, almost everywhere and everywhere almost more than ever before, of the quiet ways of learning. This news comes from Norway of how a circular has just been sent out signed by prominent scholars and business men inviting the public to subscribe for the foundation of a "Norway Scholarship" for young Norwegians at Oxford. The circular, the dispatch discloses, lays stress on the importance of developing an intellectual and educational connection between Great Britain and Norway, and expresses the opinion that the scheme will meet with the general sympathy of the public, as at present there is a strong current of feeling running westward. A thousand years and more ago, there was also a strong feeling in Norway "running westward" but it was of a different kind. The Viking in his high-prowed ship had little place in his outlook for book learning, but "other times other manners."

FAMOUS WOMEN'S CLUB SOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Lyceum Club in Piccadilly has been bought by the trustees of the Royal Air Force Club, which is at present housed in temporary premises in Burton Street. The Lyceum, the premier women's club, has been in existence for 15 years. It includes among its 2000 members some of the most distinguished women of the country. The secretary of the club stated that according to present arrangements, the committee of the Royal Air Force Club would take over at the end of May. The Lyceum Club, she added, hope to secure fresh premises in the neighborhood, possibly at another club of which there are one or two quite near to the present building. So far, however, no decision has been taken.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England (April 22)—I am young enough to have heard Stafford Northcote expound what proved to be the last of a considerable list of budgets. It provided for the financial year 1879-80. With apologetic air he announced that the estimated expenditure marked the unprecedented figure of £81,153,000. He was able to add a fact that relieved the gloom of the situation. Revenue for the year was calculated to reach the also exceptional sum of £83,056,000, leaving a comfortable surplus approaching two millions. "Forty years onward," as they sing on Speech Day at Harrow, and what a change! The precise amount of the figures that will form the basis of Mr. Chamberlain's budget are not available at the time of writing. But the balance sheet of the past financial year makes it clear

by a long line of chancellors of varied political views and measure of capacity. Whilst at the treasury Mr. Asquith scored heavily, and like Little Jack Horner seated in a corner with his Christmas pie, did not disdain to claim the applause of the House when, on budget night, he extracted an unusually large plum in the shape of reduction of the debt. It is pitiful to think how insignificant were these few millions diligently scraped together by comparison with a burden which in the course of four years and a half has grown to the weight of £7,500,000,000. In the summer of 1914 it was £650,000,000, a mere flea-bite, as Mr. Lowe would have said, in comparison with the grim actuality of today.

To the House of Commons, and more especially to the country, it is a surprise and disappointment to learn details of the expenditure for the coming financial year, putting it up to the literally stunning total of £1,500,000,000. The position will be made clearer by comparison with the latest peace estimates. Compared with a total of £28,220,000 paid on account of the army in 1913-14 the estimated

less eyes. However, being thoroughly acquainted by now with the wiles of kittens, I would not have been tricked by any such artfulness had I not suddenly seen—marching decorously across the sunny breakfast-room floor such a procession that I forgot everything else in the world.

Cats That Purred at Kings

It was headed by Bouhaki. You remember Bouhaki? He was the pet cat—several thousand years ago—of Prince Hana of Egypt, and he may still be seen sitting in the Louvre with a gold collar around his neck and gold earrings in his ears. So it was easy to recognize him now, as he stepped, collar and earrings and all, across the patch of sunlight—a trifle archaic, perhaps, in his Egyptian silhouette, but impressively kingly.

Behind him strolled Muezzia, who, as all the world knows, finding his master Muhammad asleep, curled up on his robe beside him and slept also. When the prophet awoke he could not bear to disturb the favorite, so he cut off the sleeve of his garment and left it there for Muezzia to dream upon. No wonder that such a pam-

stirs from its stone bas-relief to take a place in the feline pageant.

Aristocratic Mousers

Yes, I solemnly aver that as I sat beside the broken china and spilt cream and sugar this morning, about to punish the small miscreants who had made such havoc, a procession such as I have described passed, mutely pleading for clemency. "Do you think to alter kitten nature with your bungling human reproaches?" they queried disdainfully. "Do you not know that while man was still a clumsy primitive we cats were suave and finished beauties, accomplished in every nice delicacy and every exquisite movement? And do you think that merely because you are now becoming grown up in some ways that you are thereby fit to dictate to us? Dictate if you please: we will do as cats and kittens have always done—precisely what we choose."

It was Cardinal Wolsey's cat which spoke, I think. As I put out my hand to touch her the whole procession vanished, leaving me with the broken dishes and two wide-eyed kittens, who gazed with limpid innocence up into my face.

THE RIGHTNESS OF KIPLING

From The Concord (New Hampshire) Evening Monitor

It must have made the reader smile the other day to read in an editorial drawing a sharp line between the thought of America and that of the older world a quotation from Rudyard Kipling intended to make clearer the point of the editorial. It might well seem strange to quote an English writer in such a connection.

But Kipling speaks our language. His voice rings vibrantly with the familiar Anglo-Saxon note. Some of the newer English prophets have failed to convey any meaning to us. Most that we have seen from the pens of Wells and Galsworthy and Bertrand Russell does not seem to be written in English at all. True, the alphabet is apparently the one we were taught in childhood and the words have English forms but the ideas are foreign to anything that has ever appealed to us. With Kipling it is different, and we believe Kipling will live where the others will not, because he, as they do not, puts into enduring forms the traditions of his race.

He has been called the poet and the story-teller of British imperialism, but the man who wrote "The Recessional" is a great deal more than that. He sees the Anglo-Saxon as a being of strong body and will, uncompromisingly bearing that "white man's burden" that was as much thrust upon him as consciously assumed. Wells has been called a prophet, but it is Kipling who is the real seer. It was he who 10 years before the great war, scathingly rebuked his country for allying herself even momentarily with the "shameless Hun." It was he who many years ago painted the scene we all recognized last autumn when the German beast begged for truce, raising his "paw-like hands in prayer."

And as the American reads Kipling, in prose and in verse, how often is he impressed with the truth that words addressed primarily to the Briton find a true echo in the American's own mind. That is because this red-blooded wielder of the pen sings not for the Briton alone but for the Anglo-Saxon wherever he may be. Long may he live and long may he retain the power to put into singing sentences the brave ideals of our race.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 732)

"Shakuntala"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In the April 24 issue of The Christian Science Monitor, I notice the account of a performance, at the Greenwich Village Theater, New York, of Kalidasa's ancient play, "Shakuntala." It may be of interest to your readers to know that this play was given in California during the summer of 1914, first on Mt. Tamalpais and later in the Greek Theater of the University of California at Berkeley. It was given at both places by members of one of the local clubs, and the writer had the pleasure of witnessing the presentation in the Greek Theater. It was an evening performance, and the open-air theater, which has a seating capacity of 10,000, was filled to the topmost row. It was certainly a unique experience to sit there under the California sky, in a replica of an ancient Greek theater, with the scent of eucalyptus in the air, to enjoy in play form, the thought of a writer who lived in India 15 centuries ago. Verily, it gave one food for thought.

Judging from the description given of the New York performance, I think the version of the play must have been slightly different from that used in Berkeley. In the Berkeley performance the stage settings and the costumes were quite elaborate. Shakuntala's bower in the wood beside the waterfall was a skillful piece of stage mechanism. Then, too, the ring which the king gives to Shakuntala figured quite prominently in the romance. She loses this ring, and it is not until it is found that she and the king are reunited.

Another unique feature of the Berkeley performance was the fact that the Greek Theater had no stage curtain, and the audience had the unusual privilege of viewing the resetting of the stage for the different acts. During this work, the stage hands appeared to have considerable difficulty in arranging some of the drapery which formed the background. No matter how the workers would try to fasten it back it would fall into its own folds. The audience became both interested and amused, and finally a deep male voice from among the spectators called out: "Leave it alone; it's all right the way it is." That settled the question and the stage hands turned their attention to other things.

(Signed) MRS. G. L. MILLER.
Portland, Oregon, May 1, 1919.



WINNING

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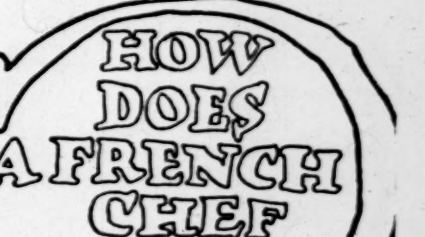
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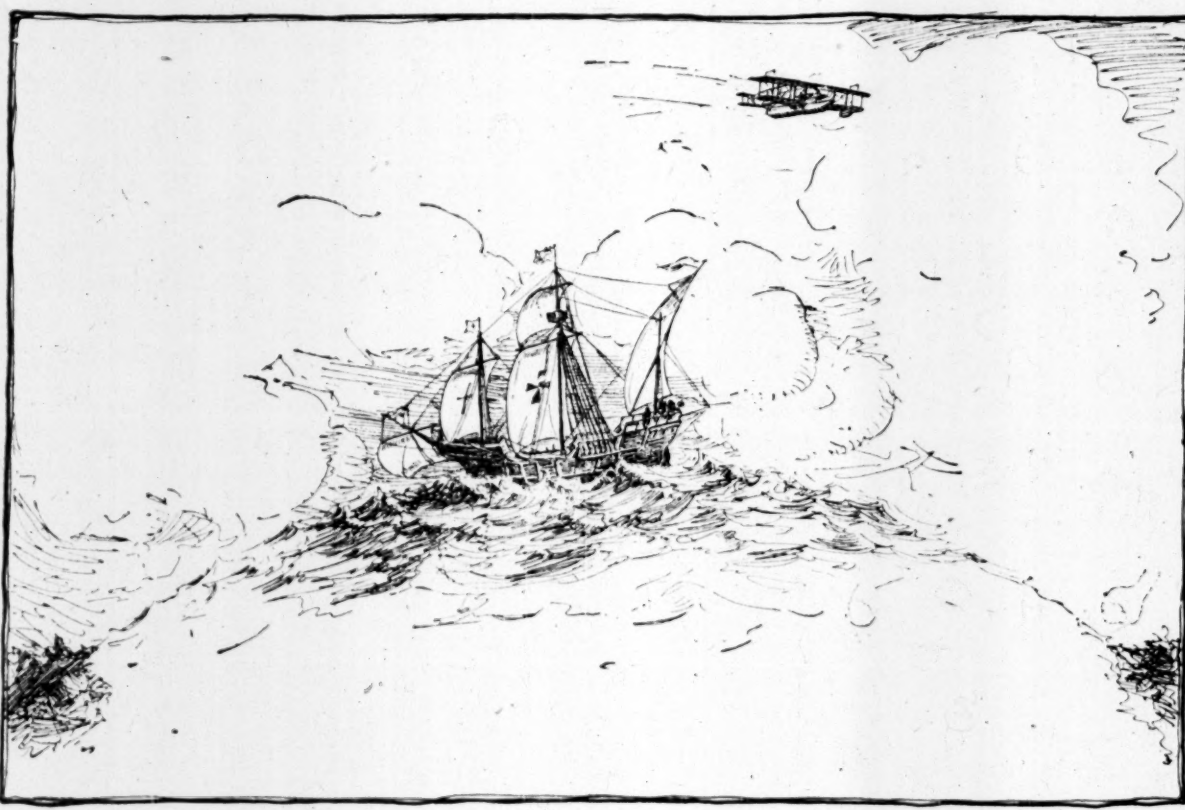
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Over and back

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

that with the expenditure reaching the fabulous sum of £1,500,000,000 the Chancellor of the Exchequer cannot count upon a revenue exceeding £1,000,000,000.

A Million a Day Less

The public, happily disposed to take an optimistic view, expected that the armistice would be followed by an immediate and progressive reduction in expenditure. The startling and lamentable fact is that five months after the armistice became operative we were spending only £1,000,000 a day less than when the war was in full swing. Reflection on this matter is embittered by knowledge that it is contributed to by criminal waste on the part of the spending departments. Two instances suffice to illustrate this tendency. The abortive scheme of a motor depot at Slough has already cost the taxpayer £1,750,000, which might more usefully have been dropped in tropical seas for naked boys to dive for in order to while away an idle hour with steamship passengers.

Worse still is the unemployment dole which drains the Exchequer of over £1,250,000 a week. This is a two-edged sword. It not only robs a harassed treasury of an exorbitant sum, it saps at its fount renewed flow of industrious enterprise. Whilst trades of all descriptions are crying aloud for male and female helpers, an infinitesimal proportion of the multitudinous force respond, the vast majority hanging back. If proffered employment be accepted, the dole is automatically stopped. Why, as some one of the class concerned frankly put it, should they be such fools as to work for wages when a beneficent government provides wages without work? Realization of the financial debt with which the Nation is weighed, a direct consequence amongst others more lurid of the plotting and action of the former Kaiser, appears from the simple fact that estimated expenditure for the next 12 months is a little more than twice the total of the national debt as it stood in July, 1914. This means a charge upon the revenue of £300,000,000 per annum, a sum that in Sir Stafford Northcote's day would have sufficed to meet expenditure nearly four times told. Recalling a vast succession of budget speeches listened to in the House of Commons, I have vivid recollection of the almost pathetic earnestness of the Chancellor of the day in describing, and as far as natural modesty permitted in extolling, the success of efforts to reduce the national debt.

This was a ball Mr. Gladstone set rolling in far-off days when as he said in memorable phrase, national prosperity was "advancing by leaps and bounds." His pupil and successor, Stafford Northcote, diligently played the game, and the lead was followed

cost for the present year is £440,000,000. The navy, which cost a trifle over £45,000,000 six years ago, will, in this new era of peace, require an additional £103,000,000; whilst the civil service, satisfied in 1913-14 with a fraction under £65,000,000, now calls for a supply of not less than £495,000,000.

In supplement to the extravagant increase in the cost of the army and navy a new item appears on the national balance sheet. It is for the air force, for which £66,500,000 will be budgeted. It is explained, in modification of this comparatively modest bill that a considerable proportion of it represents unfinished work commenced during the progress of the war. The same conditions exist in respect of the navy. Over £70,000,000 of the money asked for represents charges for contracts made during war time. In the forthcoming year will be laid down, a fact which makes increasingly inexplicable a demand for a vote on account of the navy exceeding by considerably over 300 per cent the necessities the Chancellor of the Exchequer was called upon to provide for in the budget framed in a year of anticipated maintenance of peace.

PRETTY PUSSY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It all happened when I heard a crash in the dining room this morning, and, hurrying in, discovered that the kittens had climbed up on the overhanging edge of the tablecloth, and pulled cloth, dishes, sugar, cream, cereal—everything—on to the floor, where it lay in a ruinous heap upon the oriental rug. Now they sat meditatively, their little white paws neatly in front of them, and surveyed the wreckage with the widest, most innocent blue eyes. As I entered they gazed up at me in utter trustfulness, and one of them put but a playful paw to trifle with a bit of broken china.

Of course it was exasperating—dishes broken, rug spotted, breakfast spoiled, and my impulse to whip the mischief makers was swift and righteous. I swooped down upon them both (they made no effort to get away), and as I swooped they turned over on their backs, waved all their feet in the air, and pecked coquettishly up at me with the most guilt-

pered pet steps with assurance across our vision today.

This beautiful creature, with eyes like lamps, who is she? Ah, no other than that four-footed friend to whom the sad Tasso inscribed a touching sonnet, begging her to light him in his prison by the light of her eyes. That she shared his exile, and that his tears fell often upon her velvet coat will ever be her proud distinction. Pass, pussy, no more noiselessly now than you were wont to step about that dark cell which you so sweetly carried.

A Feline Procession

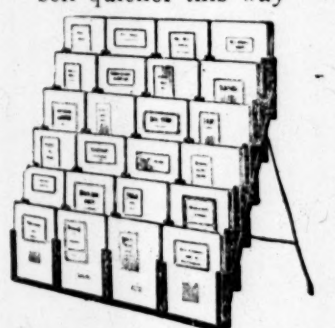
What is that racket? What is that tumbling, rollicking, pattering flurry? Behold a host of kittens, prancing, dancing across the patch of light! Who are you, tiny creatures? Ah, what else than part of the long procession of your kind who beguiled, amused, and soothed the great Cardinal Richelieu in his moments of leisure.

And now the procession comes faster and faster. Cardinal Wolsey's cat, Lord Chesterfield's, Four-ber's, and Sir Henry Wyatt's. I cannot count them all—the beautiful, soft-stepping creatures who have lent such a decorative touch to so many magnificent and humble homes, and who have won, in return, the intimate affection of men whose affections were not easy to gain.

Sir Walter Scott's cat has come down from her sleeping perch on the high steps of the library at Abbotsford, and passes before us, and for a moment that quaint stone beastie which is clasped in the arms of Whittington at the Guildhall Museum in London

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WILSON PLEA FOR UNITY OF AMERICAS

League of Nations, He Declares
at Dinner in Honor of Presi-
dent-Elect of Brazil, Is Result
of the Intimacy Between Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—President Wilson was the first speaker at a dinner given by the American Peace Delegation in honor of Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, President-elect of Brazil, last night. In his speech he declared that the League of Nations was indirectly the result of the sense of intimacy that existed between the nations of the Americas.

In the course of his speech he said that in aiming to establish the United States as the champion of the Americas against aggression from Europe some years ago, his purpose had been to give the bond of the country that the other nations of America were safe against the United States and "any illicit ambition we might entertain—as safe as far as any power of the United States could secure them against foreign nations."

The President added that although the proposals he had made along this line were not accepted at the time that he made them, the impulse to which the peoples of the American continent had contributed had led to a pledge on the part of all self-governing nations of the world that they would be friends and would take pains to secure one another's safety, independence, and territorial integrity.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—"The honor has been accorded me," President Wilson said, "of making the first speech tonight and I am very glad to avail myself of that privilege. I want to say that I feel very much at home in this company, though, after all, I suppose no one of us feels thoroughly at home except on the other side of the water. We all feel in a very real sense that we have a common home, because we live in the atmosphere of the same conceptions and, I think, with the same political ambitions and principles."

"I am particularly glad to have the opportunity of paying my respects to Mr. Pessoa. It is very delightful, for one thing, if I may say so, to know that his presidency is ahead of me and that his presidency is ahead of him. I wish him every happiness and every success with the greatest earnestness, and yet I cannot, if I judge by my own experience, expect for him a very great exhilaration in the performance of the duties of his office, because, after all, to be the head of an American State is a task of unrelieved responsibility. American constitutions, as a rule, put so many duties of the highest sort upon the President and so much of the responsibility of affairs of state is centered upon him that his years of office are apt to be years a little weighted with anxiety, a little burdened with the sense of the obligation of speaking for his people, speaking what they really think and endeavoring to accomplish what they really desire."

Expressing a Nation's Spirit
"I suppose no more delicate task is given any man than to interpret the feelings and the purposes of a great people. I know that, if I may speak for myself, the chief anxiety I have had has been to be the true interpreter of a national spirit, expressing no private and peculiar views but trying to express the general spirit of a nation."

"And a nation looks to its president to do that, and the comradeship of an evening like this does not consist merely of the sense of neighborhood. We are neighbors. We have always been friends. But that is all old. Something new has happened. I am not sure that I can put it into words, but there has been added to the com-

mon principles which have united the Americas time out of mind a feeling that the world at large has accepted those principles, that there has gone a thrill of hope and of expectation throughout the nations of the world which somehow seems to have its source and fountain in the things we always believed in. It is as if the pure waters of the fountains we had always drunk from had now been put to the lips of all peoples, and they have drunk and were refreshed."

"And it is, a delightful thought to believe that these are fountains which spring up out of the soil of the Americas. I am not, of course, suggesting or believing that political liberty had its birth in the American hemisphere, because of course it had not, but the peculiar expression of it characteristic of the modern time, that broad Republicanism, that genuine feeling and practice of democracy, that is becoming characteristic of the modern world, did have its origin in America; and the response of the peoples of the world to this new expression is, we may perhaps pride ourselves, a response to an American suggestion."

Service Owed to World

"If that is true we owe the world a peculiar service. If we originated great practices we must ourselves be worthy of them. I remember not long ago attending a very interesting meeting which was held in the interest of combining Christian missionary effort throughout the world. I mean eliminating the rivalry between churches and agreeing that Christian missionaries should not represent this, that, or the other church, but represent the general Christian impulse and principle of the world. I said I was thoroughly in sympathy with the principle, but that I hoped if it was adopted that the inhabitants of the heathen countries would not come to look at us, because we were not ourselves united, but divided; that while we were asking them to unite, we ourselves did not set the example."

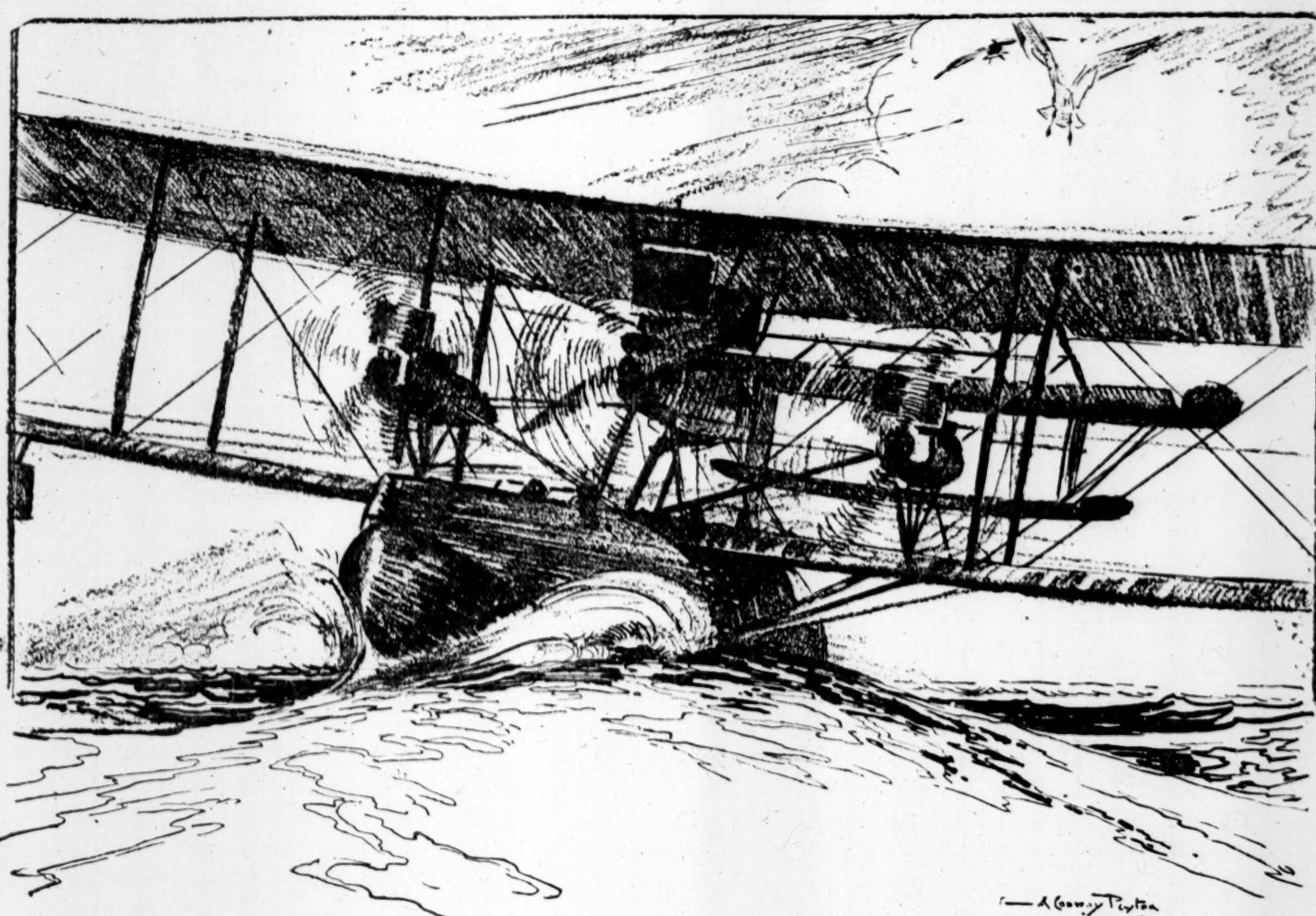
"My moral from that recollection is this: We, among other friends of liberty, are asking the world to unite in the interest of brotherhood and mutual service and the genuine advancement of individual and corporate liberty throughout the world; therefore, we must set the example."

"I will recall here to some of you an effort that I myself made some years ago, soon after I assumed the presidency of the United States, to do that very thing. I was urging the other states of America to unite with the United States in doing something which very closely resembled the formation of the present League of Nations. I was ambitious to have the Americas do the thing first and set the example to the world of what we are now about to realize. I had a double object in it: not only my pride that the Americas should set the example and show the genuineness of their principles, but that the United States should have a new relation to the other Americas."

Mutual Pledge Secured

"The United States upon a famous occasion warned the governments of Europe that it would regard it as an unfriendly act if they tried to overturn free institutions in the western hemisphere and to substitute their own systems of government, which at that time were inimical to those free institutions, but while the United States thus undertook of its own motion to be the champion of America against such aggressions from Europe, it did not give any conclusive assurance that it would never itself be the aggressor. What I wanted to do in the proposals to which I have just referred was to offer to the other American states our own bond that they were safe against us and any illicit ambitions we might entertain, as well as safe, so far as the power of the United States could make them safe, against foreign nations."

"Of course I am sorry that happy consummation did not come, but, after all, no doubt the impulse was con-



The NC-4 leaving the water

SECRETARY DANIELS' TRIBUTE TO FLIERS

Congratulations Cabled to Lieut-
Commander Read as Soon as
Feat Was Confirmed—Log of
First Trans-Atlantic Flight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Official confirmation of the successful completion of the trans-Atlantic flight by the NC-4 was received by the Navy Department at 8:09 o'clock last night, nearly four hours after the unofficial reports were received. Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, immediately cabled congratulations to Lieut-Commander Albert C. Read, who takes his place in history as the first aviator commander to pilot any kind of air machine across the Atlantic Ocean.

"The entire navy congratulates you and your fellow aviators on your epochal flight," Secretary Daniels cabled. "The ocean has been spanned through the air and to the American Navy goes the honor of making the first trans-Atlantic flight. We are all intensely proud of your achieve-

ment and thankful that it has been accomplished without mishap to any of the daring aviators who left our shores on the first air journey to Europe. To all of them and to you, all honor is due."

Through Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, Secretary Daniels also sent a cable message to the President in Paris informing him of the achievement.

Secretary Daniels would not state whether the NC-4 would attempt to fly back to the United States after going from Lisbon, Portugal, to England.

Plans for Future

"We will learn much from this flight," he said. "It is a great beginning of long-distance flying and it will help the navy to develop the best type of machine. I am not in favor of quantity production of any type at present because we are learning so rapidly that a type becomes obsolete before we could get into quantity production."

It was stated by Secretary Daniels that he wanted Congress to provide funds for extensive experimentation in the naval air service. He hopes to build Zeppelins and every other kind of air machine employed by other nations. Members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs are said to be favorably inclined toward a liberal appropriation for the naval air service and evinced keen interest in the sub-

ject when Secretary Daniels appeared before them yesterday.

Admiral Knapp cabled to Secretary Daniels asking if Commander Towers of the NC-3, which lies disabled at Ponta Delgada, should go in the NC-4 on its flight to Lisbon as the commander of the air flight. In the navy it is customary for a commanding officer, when his flagship is lost, to board and take command from any other ship in his fleet. In the air service, however, Secretary Daniels explained, while Commander Towers was in command of the fleet, he also was in command of one of the units of the fleet, and this broke the analogy with the navy. Secretary Daniels decided Lieutenant-Commander Read should finish the flight with his original crew, one of whom would have had to have been left behind if Commander Towers went. No friction between the two commanders was reported to Secretary Daniels and Commander Towers proceeded by destroyer to Lisbon.

Log of NC-4 Flight

Following is the official log of the trans-Atlantic flight from Ponta Delgada to Lisbon, based on Washington time, the first figure being the hour at which the message was received: 8:20 a. m.—NC-4 left Ponta Delgada for Lisbon at 6:18 a. m. today, Jackson.

8:58 a. m.—NC-4 passed Station Ship No. 1 at 7:13 a. m. Jackson.

9:01 a. m.—8 a. m. weather report flying conditions from Ponta Delgada to Lisbon very good. Today fair weather and moderate to fresh south-westerly winds at flying altitude prevail over the entire course, with the barometer rising slowly. Weather clearing and wind nearly west. Favorable flying conditions should continue over Wednesday, Jackson.

9:19 a. m.—NC-4 passed Station Ship No. 2 at 7:38 a. m. Jackson.

10:10 a. m.—NC-4 passed Station Ship No. 4 at 8:54 a. m. Jackson.

11:05 a. m.—NC-4 passed Station Ship No. 5 at 9:35 a. m. Jackson.

11:07 a. m.—NC-4 passed Station Ship No. 6 at 10:05 a. m. Jackson.

12:15 p. m.—NC-4 passed Station Ship No. 7 at 10:40 a. m. Jackson.

12:16 p. m.—NC-4 passed Station Ship No. 8 at 11:16 a. m. Jackson.

1:08 p. m.—NC-4 passed Station Ship No. 9 at 12:18 p. m. Jackson.

2:33 p. m.—NC-4 passed Station Ship No. 11 at 1:10 p. m. Jackson.

3:57 p. m.—NC-4 passed Station Ship No. 12 at 2:05 p. m. Jackson.

4:28 p. m.—NC-4 passed Station Ship No. 13 at 2:38 p. m. Jackson.

4:46 p. m.—NC-4 passed Station Ship No. 14 at 3:16 p. m. Jackson.

This was the last destroyer before reaching Lisbon.

8:09 p. m.—NC-4 arrived at Lisbon 4:02 p. m. Halstead, commander of United States naval forces in France.

STRIKE OF RAILWAY MEN IN LAWRENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—Street car traffic in this city was completely tied up yesterday when about 270 members of the Bay State Street Railway struck because the officials of the road refused to reinstate a motorman who had been discharged by the local manager. At a meeting of the strikers yesterday afternoon it was voted to stay out until the man is reinstated.

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Figured Georgette Dress, novelty draping, 29.50
Taffeta Dress, side drape ending in back peplum, 29.50
Noire Ribbon Dress, bodice Georgette and ribbon, 35.00
Satin Dress, slanting tunic in back, front drape, 35.00



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BOSTON

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BOSTON WORK GOES TO NON-UNION MEN

Each Side in Army Supply Base Strike Charges Other With Seeking to Exploit the Government for Its Own Benefit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The union carpenters who are on strike in this city and their employers are charging each other with seeking to "exploit the government for their particular benefit," especially so far as construction work for the United States at the Boston Quartermaster Terminal is concerned.

In seeking to increase their wages to \$1 an hour, the carpenters, according to a statement issued by the Building Trades Employers Association, are taking advantage of the government, as it is alleged, they have done during the entire war. It is the last stand of these workmen, the employers assert, before the advent of normal peace conditions. Then, it is anticipated, an agitation will be inaugurated to reduce construction workers' wages.

On the other hand, officials of the Carpenters District Council declare that the building employers, by attempting in the name of the government to thwart wage increases, are taking advantage of the government in a matter in which they, the employers, are alone vitally interested. All save a minor portion of the work at the Quartermaster Terminal has been completed, according to the union, and it asserts, the government has no quarrel with the workmen because of their demands.

Through pressure of the War Department, on a hasty appeal by the employers for advice, the contract for the Boston Quartermaster Terminal has been sub-leased to a Dorchester firm, which is known as a non-union employing concern. In consequence, the work that remains to be done at the South Boston station is to be performed by non-union carpenters.

Statement by Contractor Kearns
The present strike of the building employees is merely the culmination of a war-old series of efforts on the part of organized labor to "hold up" the government of the United States, according to a statement issued by W. F. Kearns, contractor for the building of the Boston Quartermaster Terminal, and other members of the Building Trades Employers Association of Boston.

Mr. Kearns declared: "The United States Government always recognized as the friend of union labor, has today called a halt to the unreasonable demands of the striking carpenters and lathers who have refused to finish the job at the Boston army supply base, South Boston, Massachusetts, because their excessive demands of \$2 a day increase have been refused."

"In the construction of this \$20,000,000 project, practically every demand of union labor was granted. Our country was at war and to avoid internal strife and in order to expedite all work necessary for the prosecution of the war, it was deemed advisable by the authorities at Washington to increase wages to a war basis."

"It was the understanding of the government and the Building Trades Employers Association, who were called into consultation for the purpose of considering the amount of increase given in each case that this job would be completed by union men at the war wage of 75 cents per hour for carpenters and lathers. Because of the absolute refusal of the representatives of both of these unions to allow their men to finish the job, unless \$1 an hour is given them, the government has seen fit to finish the work with non-union men."

"It is known that a great many carpenters and lathers now realize a mistake has been made in striking for an

increase to \$1 an hour in wages when there is such a scarcity of building construction work and when campaigns are being waged to give the building industry new life and get business back to at least a normal basis."

The Carpenters' Side

Joseph F. Twomey, secretary of the Boston Carpenters District Council, in an interview yesterday made the following statement:

"The cause of the present strike is superficially the refusal of the contractors for the United States Government to meet the building trades unions' demand for a one-dollar-an-hour wage scale. An underlying reason, however, and one which surpasses in importance this temporary wage situation, is the constant exploitation of the United States Government by certain building contractors."

"When the carpenters submitted their recent proposal to the employing heads, absolutely no consideration was granted by the latter. Instead, the builders sent an 'appeal' to Washington, with the hoped-for result, namely, a forthcoming order to submit the contract to another concern. This quickly attracted to the new contractors, who from the first have been non-union employers, filled the jobs open at the time with non-union workmen, in violation of our original understanding."

"All the work originally contracted for has been finished by union men. Only under a comparatively recent order of Colonel Yates were the new quartermaster auxiliary buildings begun, and these alone require but 40 men in their construction. As we are given to understand, the quota of non-union men now employed at this job does not exceed 20 men. I have every reason to feel certain that the government is in sympathy with union demands in this case. As we as a body have no quarrel with the United States Government any more than we have as individuals, and we are confident that the Washington authorities regard us in the same friendly manner."

RAILROAD WORKERS RAPIDLY ORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SAN FRANCISCO, California—Organization of the employees of the railroads has been going on rapidly since the roads were taken over by the government, the induction of the employees of the Western Pacific system, between Oakland, California, and Salt Lake City, Utah, into the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, having made the unionization of the railway carmen of the country 100 per cent complete, according to William T. Benson, president of the San Francisco Labor Council.

Separate railroad crafts are being organized by the granting of new charters to members engaged in railroad work. The machinists in the railroad shops of San Francisco, for example, were formerly members of the regular San Francisco machinists' union, but under the new plan are organized in a separate union by charter from the same international union.

On the 57 railroads west of the Mississippi River there is now an organized labor membership of 400,000, according to this authority.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN KINGSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
KINGSTON, Ontario—This city is witnessing something unusual in the way of shortening the hours of labor. Noting the signs of the times, the merchants have had conferences and the result is that an eight-hour day for clerks will be general in the stores. The oldest dry goods house in Kingston has gone so far as to require its clerks to work only seven hours a day for the first five days of the week and eight hours on Saturday. Saturday night labor will soon be a thing of the past in several lines of trade here.

DEMONSTRATION BY LONDON POLICE

Members of the Force Protest Against Alleged Prussianizing of the Police by Commissioner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Thousands of members of the Police Union attended a demonstration at Trafalgar Square for the purpose of protesting against what was described as "the vicious and inhuman punishment meted out to Constable Spackman, X division, and many others by Gen. Sir Nevill Macready, the Commissioner of Police." Spackman has been dismissed from the force for alleged breach of discipline. The gathering was a large one, even for London. A dense crowd packed the whole square, and the street traffic was carried on under difficulties.

A procession was first formed on the Embankment. Many of the divisional contingents were headed by bands, and all carried banners. Among the sentiments thus displayed were "Tyranny is not discipline," "Kill Prussianism at home," "Let the punishment meet the crime," and "Our countrymen have died that we should live free from Prussian tyranny."

A Huge Procession

An idea of the size of the procession can be conveyed by the fact that after the meeting in the square had begun the last contingents were passing the Houses of Parliament.

Mr. Pemberton Billing, M. P., who was the principal speaker, declared that the police of London did not trust their chief. People expected more honesty, integrity, and more attention to duty from a policeman at 55s. a week than from a Cabinet Minister at £10,000 a year. What was more, he said, they got it. If it were the will of the majority of the police officers in London that General Macready must go, then the government must carry it out. It would be the public who would suffer if they allowed the police to be Prussianized. He believed that nothing would be more terrible than for the police to strike, for industrial and social unrest would follow. "If the police came out this week," he said, "we should have all the 'roughnecks' in London in Regent Street in a couple of hours. We should have to call out the military and that would mean shooting." He thought a passive strike would be better.

A Militarized Police

Constable Zollner, of the London City police, said that the City police would assist their Metropolitan comrades in the task of insuring that Sir Nevill must go. The police were determined to have that freedom for which they had fought on the Continent. If the police union was not fully recognized, he said, Sir Nevill would endeavor to give London a militarized police force on the lines of the Royal Irish Constabulary, which was the chief cause of the trouble in Ireland. The speaker declared that the former Kaiser's government had granted full recognition to the German Police Union in 1915, and asked: "Where is the autocratic government, here, or on the Continent?"

Mr. James Marston, president of the union, said the men did not desire, and would not condone any breach of discipline, but when breaches did occur the punishment should be fitted to the offense.

The general secretary of the union, Mr. J. Heyes, declared that the police had never forgotten their duty or the loyalty which they owed to the public, but they must not forget that they owed also a loyalty to themselves and their families, and must not give way to a military autocrat.

He recalled that when Sir Nevill came into office he told them that the words "commissioner" and "friend" were synonymous, but, knowing the way in which he had interpreted the word "friendship" they said they did

not want such friends. Sir Nevill told them the discipline of the force should be practically the same as that of the army, and the people were now paying rates and taxes for a "second subsidized war department, camouflaged under the titles of commissioner, assistant commissioner, and so on." "We are now strong enough," he declared, "not only to ask for what we want, but to take it."

Resolutions protesting against the "barbarous punishment" of Constable Spackman and other policemen, demanding a review of the cases, and asking for recognition of the union by the government, were carried unanimously.

BIG SIX OPPOSE THE ONE BIG UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CALGARY, Alberta—The One Big Union idea is not meeting with favor in the various local unions in the city.

The carpenters, metal workers, plumbers, steam engineers, electricians, and typographical unions have all turned the idea down most emphatically. The "Big Six" or, in common parlance, the various railway workers are openly opposed to the movement, though they have not yet taken action, and from present appearance it is believed that when the referendum vote is taken the One Big Union will lose out.

Many Calgary people are expressing wonder as to where the money is coming from in carrying out the initial promotion work. From what can be learned not \$50 has been subscribed by local unions for the purpose, while the organizers are spending money freely in their efforts to promote the idea.

The carpenters' union has also voted down the six-hour day proposition. It would appear from this that the action of the Calgary Trades and Labor Council, in declaring in favor of the One Big Union, will not be supported by the local crafts unions, when the referendum is taken.

TORONTO POLICE UNIONISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ontario—In the opinion of Sir William Meredith and the members of the royal commission which investigated the grievances of the Toronto police force, electoral representation on the police commission would tend to introduce party and municipal politics, and is, therefore, to be avoided. They approve the idea of giving the police constables the right to form themselves into a union for mutual benefit, but do not think they should be allowed to affiliate with the Trades and Labor Congress, for the reason that their services to the community are not of a productive nature, but are purely protective.

JAMAICA STRIKE SETTLED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies—A strike of dock laborers that lasted about 10 days and interfered greatly with the business of the United Fruit Company and the Atlantic Fruit Company has been ended by acceptance by the men of an offer made by the companies. The strikers have received an advance of 33 1-3 per cent in wages, with a working-day from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m., and double pay for night work.

PROS AND CONS OF BOLSHEVIST ISSUE

Advocates and Opponents of the Soviet Régime Active in New York City—Bolshevist Newspaper Soon to Be Published

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—Proponents and opponents of bolshevism have shown unusual activity in this city recently. A warning against bolshevism was issued by Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, former chief of staff of the United States Army, in a farewell order addressed to his men at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, New Jersey, and now made public in army orders.

General Scott took the opportunity to urge upon his comrades "the utmost diligence in combating the greatest danger now confronting the American people, the effort from within to destroy our government and subject us to the horrors from which Russia is now suffering."

At the same time it is announced that Lenin and Trotsky, through their representative, L. C. A. K. Martens, in this city, will begin at once publication of a Bolshevist propaganda newspaper in this city.

The United Cooperative Organizations of Siberia and North Russia have addressed an appeal to the people of the United States and to Congress, urging opposition to bolshevism, which they assert is on the decline.

Mass Meeting Asks Justice

At a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden, held to "demand justice for Soviet Russia," the speakers included the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Amos Pinchot, and Rabbi Judah L. Magnes. Frederick C. Howe, United States Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York, was chairman.

Declaring that "the poison of bolshevism" is not a remedy for any of the ills of the world, but is in fact a disease, a mania for destruction, General Scott called upon his men to range themselves on the side of justice and see that no person had legitimate "grievance under our flag"; to help awaken the people, "by means of propaganda and compulsory training of youth, for Americanization purposes, for teaching respect for law and for having always at hand trained men for defense or 'to carry our international obligations.'"

He called upon them also to support officials in the rigid execution of laws, especially of those against anarchy, and to support legislatures in passing "puncture-proof laws" for the speedy punishment of all who abuse liberty by advocating anarchy or attacking the Constitution.

Statement of Cooperatives

In their appeal the all-Siberian Cooperatives say in part: "Considering the unusual difficulties connected with the work of rebuilding and reestablishing legality and order in a land overburdened financially and economically, ravaged by civil war and hunger and with a popular psychology

corrupted by bolshevism, the United Cooperatives recognize and support, until the formation of a new ultimate government through the Constituent Assembly, the Provisional Russian Government formed on Siberian territory and headed by Admiral Kolitchak. "The cooperatives are lending their support to it as to a practical governmental central power, subscribing to democratic principles, which is reestablishing the state, creating a fighting, disciplined army and placing itself under obligations to bring the country to the gates of an all-Russian National Constitutional Assembly, and to insure its unity and independence."

Aid to North Recalled

"The program of the United Cooperatives leads to the salvation of our great country, the land which once forwarded its fleet into North American waters to the defense of the North American Union and which, during the war against German imperialism, sacrificed upon the altar of the common cause of the Allies more than 4,000,000 lives of its citizens."

"Our adversaries oppose us with terror, violence and complete social and economic ruin. There can be, and should be, no error of judgment or choice between these two. We firmly believe that the people, the democracy of the United States, will side with us and will aid us with their knowledge, their experience, and their resources, in converting the greatest tragedy of the Russian people, which is perishing by the hundreds of thousands, from anarchy and famine, into a glorious page of regeneration, into a free land, a friend of peace and civilization."

Lifting of Blockade Demanded

The Madison Square meeting demanded that the "economic blockade against the Russian people" be lifted, that Russia be allowed to determine her own fate unhampered and "under institutions of her own choosing," that American troops be withdrawn from Russia, and that the American Government refuse to recognize any counter-revolutions, or any governments representing the former monarchistic elements.

Rabbi Magnes criticized President Wilson and the other framers of the peace treaty as "children of a dying generation, men who did their best in accordance with the old ways, but who were lacking in faith that the new world actually could come." The Rev. John Haynes Holmes said: "For the fate of bolshevism is not so important. Bolshevism may rise or it may fall, but the revolution must go on."

The names of Wilson, Orlando, Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Koltchak were jeered, while those of Lenin and Trotsky were received with great enthusiasm.

OPEN-SHOP POLICY TO BE CONTINUED

United States Steel Corporation for First Time Replies to Labor Union Communication

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—Labor and Capital are interested in a recent exchange of correspondence between E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, and M. F. Tighe, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. It is said that this is the first time that the corporation has acknowledged a communication from a labor union, but at the same time the Gary letter shows that the determination of the corporation to continue its policy of recognizing only the open shop is unchanged.

The association instructed Mr. Tighe to address Mr. Gary, expressing their conviction that all good citizens should use every effort to stem the tide of industrial unrest. The association, through Mr. Tighe, asked that their members who are employees of the steel corporation be given consideration by the corporation and the privilege of having their representatives meet with representatives of the corporation on questions of mutual concern.

Mr. Gary agreed that every citizen should try to stem the tide of unrest. But he said the corporation stood for the open shop, believing that this attitude secured the best results for employers and employees.

"In our own way and in accordance with our best judgment," concluded Mr. Gary's letter, "we are rendering efficient patriotic service in the direction indicated by you."

RUSSIAN FEDERATION WATCHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
REGINA, Saskatchewan—Members of the Federation of Unions of Russian Workers will be closely watched by the provincial police, according to orders issued by the superintendent.

The association is formed for the express purpose of promoting revolution, anarchy, and the overthrow of governments. The basic ideas of the order are contained in what is known as "The Little Red Book." One is that through a forcible social revolution, the federation would acquire control of the wealth of the world, and having achieved such a forced transformation and annihilated all institutions of government, it would then satisfy the needs of the individual, who in his turn would contribute to the State by his labor and knowledge.

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Genuine Shell CORDOVAN \$11



New Model ENGLISH LAST \$8.50



Genuine Shell CORDOVAN \$10

A HIGH quality shoe finely made in rich, dark brown cordovan appeals strongly to young men who are exacting in their demands for best style.

A SHOE of remarkable value, price considered. In fine mahogany calf, stitched aloft sole, low heel—a well-balanced shoe. Same model in black, \$8.

A N IDEAL Summer oxford, comfortable and decidedly smart; broad English heel, wide shank, medium toe; an out of the ordinary type of shoe.

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ALMOST an endless variety of styles, ranging from those of tailored simplicity to others with frills, embroideries and beads in a style that reflects the best ideas of Paris upon dress.

Blouses to complete a costume, for wear with summer skirts, for the proper setting forth of the spring suit, others just to satisfy one's sense of beauty in dress.

Plenty of white and that flesh pink which endures in popular fancy, but also soft shades of tan, gray and blue, some enlivened by vivid color contrasts of rose, deep red, gold, blue, etc.

One in slip-on effect has wide front panel of quarter inch tucks, the flat top yoke and collar binding in red or other contrast. Another has the front panel in black and white beads, pastel silk embroidery and the collarless neck is bound with blue.

A high neck Blouse has the fronts heavily embroidered with silk and run with gold thread. One of gray or white has underneath vestee and collar of blue or flesh color-tucked in a plain effect. One with straight collar has square chemisette set off by hand-crocheted beading, hand-embroidery on each side.

Some Blouses in slip-on effect have monk collar; some are collarless; some have the familiar sailor or other flat collars.

Scores of other charming styles at this price
Second Floor, Center

CAPTAIN LADOUX IN HUMBERT AFFAIRE

Accused Characterized Charges Against Him of Being Traitor as an Abominable Calumny and Declared His Innocence

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—At last it came to the turn of Captain Ladoux to make his first statement to the court-martial in the trial of Lenoir, Humbert, Desouches and himself on various charges, from intelligence with the enemy down to "complicity in commerce" with the same, which was the highest of them, and on that brought against Ladoux himself. These preliminary statements, and the examinations made upon them, were, of course, not final. They are somewhat slight and do not go deeply into any of the big points of the case, but serve only to make impressions, to give a start as it were to the evidence in each case, and lay down a groundwork. But they assisted also in creating a special atmosphere round about each one of the accused.

Captain Ladoux was brought into this case, that is the charges were laid against him, after those against the others were well on their way. There had seemed to some to be something a little mysterious about this man who was engaged in responsible offices in Paris. However, his part in the whole affair seemed to be subsidiary, and it was not expected that his evidence would have the same general interest as that of the others. But this idea was wrong, for so far as the preliminaries were concerned, Captain Ladoux made by far the greatest impression, and what was specially marked was the consideration, almost benevolence, with which the prosecution treated him. Since the beginning of the trial Ladoux in his seat among the other accused has seemed to be in a highly anxious state, and often evinced an apparent nervousness. He presented a very different appearance in his military uniform from that he bore in former days when in civil.

Ladoux on the Bourse

When making his statement to the court, he spoke with extreme rapidity, and it was sometimes difficult to catch what he said. He explained why he had left the army in the first instance, and said he had been described as a risky operator on the Bourse, which was false, as he occupied himself only with shares of which he took possession. He had also been reproached for having intervened on July 30, 1914, in favor of the banker, Rosenberg, who was hoisted off the Bourse, but his part was limited to warning the Sûreté Générale of what had taken place, fearing that the Germans might seize on this incident and represent it as a provocation.

Then he said to the court: "You will understand how much, having an opportunity at last after 17 months of speaking to soldiers, the soldier in me feels the need of crying out his innocence against the abominable calumny that represents me as a traitor, a calumny that has embittered my wife, and which has reached the point of having one of my comrades at the front warning me that I ought not to go there before being tried by the court, because otherwise, although he was loved and respected by his men, he could not answer for them! It is a calumny that out there at Ardèche they call the house of my family the house of traitors, the villa of spies!"

Exonerates Ladoux

Captain Mornet, the prosecuting counsel, a man with a keen farreaching way, as was sufficiently evidenced in the Bolo and other cases, one who is not at all inclined to mildness with prisoners, being always rather cold and relentless, at once responded to this outburst by Captain Ladoux with a full measure of sympathy. "I must be the first," said he, "to protest against this calumny. The charge against you has nothing to do with treason, of that infamous act you are incapable. It is a matter of justice for me to declare it, but, that declared, I would add that it is regrettable that a man like you should not have been more careful about finding out whether there was anything reprehensible in the proceedings to which you committed yourself, and on this point I regret I shall have to persist in my course while repeating once more that it never entered my mind to associate your case with that of your co-prisoners for a single instant. There was no treason on your part, no conscious treason, but an unhealthy camaraderie which led you to give your hand to traitors and to those who received the money of traitors." At this, Mr. Moro Gaffieri, Humbert's counsel, remarked, "You have uttered cruel words about some of the accused, and perhaps at the end of the argument you will be sorry for them."

Captain Ladoux then went on to state what work he did as chief of the counter-espionage service in combating the German organization which, he said, was most formidable. Captain Mornet intervened, saying that they knew he had rendered such service, but he must take care in recalling it that he did not exceed the limits of what might be said without danger. Ladoux then said he would say no more except that in his own corner of the battlefields he had dug a trench where he had fought without glory, but not without peril. Then he explained that he had only seen Mr. Charles Humbert once, when Lenoir introduced him to him. Owing to the way in which the case was presented, it might seem that he had passed all his time with Lenoir and Desouches and their affairs. In reality, Lenoir and Desouches had perhaps not occupied him for more than 10 hours altogether, during the

40 months he was at the Ministry of War.

It was not true, as Admiral Lacaze had stated, that he did not see any danger in the small advertisements, the "Petites Annonces" in the newspapers. The Admiral, with whom he had had no opportunity of discussing the matter, was somewhat confused upon the point, for actually he, Ladoux, appreciated the danger so much that he took action in regard to it, but said at the same time that the Ministry of Marine was deceiving itself if it imagined that it was by this means only that the Germans were notified of the sailings of ships which they subsequently torpedoed.

The "Bonne Française"

As to the cryptogram of the "bonne Française" it was not true that he attached no importance to it. The first time he was questioned on the matter it was in the way of a sharp, sudden attack. He was a little surprised, for they had to remember that 22,000 dossiers, making a total of about 500,000 documents, had passed through his hands, and his recollection of them must necessarily be somewhat confused, but afterward he remembered. In February, 1916, Humbert told him that he had received an anonymous letter denouncing a plot against the safety of the State. They were to insert in the Journal an announcement asking the author of this letter to explain. In answer there came to Mr. Humbert the letter signed "Une bonne Française," and 20 days later Mr. Humbert received the cryptogram which he brought to him. He immediately sent it to the Sûreté Générale for translation, and he thought then that he might consider his part in that affair as finished, for the duty of his department was simply to communicate to the Sûreté Générale such information as he was able to obtain, and the Sûreté Générale was responsible for what might happen afterward. However, there were conferences every day between his department and the Sûreté Générale, and he had occasion to continue to occupy himself with the cryptogram. The unanimous impression was that it was nothing but humbug. It was shown to Mr. Maivy, Mr. Bland, and others, and they all thought the same.

The President supposed then that Ladoux in such circumstances thought he was doing right in suppressing it to which Ladoux answered that that was not the case at all. He had never suppressed it, but, instead of adding it to the usual archives, he put it into the secret safe called "Carouba," where unregistered documents were put that were not shown to the personnel of the staff, and were not communicated to the chiefs. He knew that the latter did not remember the document. It was not remarkable if in telling them about it he had said that it was insignificant, as he believed it to be. Besides, what interest could he have had in suppressing this document? There was proof that he had never thought of such a thing in the fact that he had transmitted it to the Sûreté Générale. In answer to Captain Mornet, Ladoux said that the translation had not been shown to Mr. Humbert, and, answering Mr. Moro Gaffieri, he said that Mr. Humbert was asked to make an announcement in the Journal without being informed why such publication was considered useful, and this had happened more than once.

CRITICISM OF COAL COMMISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—At a meeting of the Mining Institute of Scotland held at Glasgow, a resolution was passed protesting against the action of the chairman and certain members of the Coal Industry Commission in condemning the coal owners and mining profession with regard to the system of working in the coal industry without full inquiry. Mr. D. M. Mowat, managing director of the Sumner Iron Company, said that the commissioners had made recommendations with regard to the nationalization, housing, and the system of working in the coal industry. He considered that the making of such recommendations at such a critical time without full investigation was little short of a crime. It was decided to send the resolution to the Prime Minister.

EGYPT'S PROBLEM NOT YET SOLVED

British Must Show Egyptians How to Govern Themselves, Says Sir W. Willcocks, and Win Back Fellahen Loyalty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Though Egypt is reported quiet at the present time, the difficulties of the Egyptian situation, which the recent unfortunate events have brought prominently to the public notice, have not yet been solved. There is reason to believe that the matter is having the most careful consideration of the British Government, and that the recent official statements, that Lord Milner himself will go to Egypt at the head of a commission to institute an inquiry, are not devoid of foundation.

The Christian Science Monitor European News Office has received from Egypt several statements from persons well acquainted with Egyptian affairs regarding the cause of recent disturbances. One of these expressions of opinion is from Sir William Willcocks, the designer of the Assouan Dam; others are from moderate Egyptians. There is also a document of much interest in the shape of a circular which, in its original Arabic, has been distributed broadcast among the natives and shows the kind of incitement to violence to which they have been subjected. A European with long experience of Egypt and Egyptians writes: "That the natives are not yet advanced enough to govern themselves has most certainly been proved. Europeans' lives would not be worth a day's purchase if the army was to be withdrawn. It is very doubtful if confidence can be established shortly, and certainly not until the British show their real objects in being here and withdraw the censorship. They must do as Roosevelt said: Govern or get out. There is no other course that I can see. No business has been done since March 14. I believe the upper Egypt cotton crop is lost, and probably the doura and grain crops of the fall will also be lost. It is futile to say this will all fall back on the native and show him the folly of his ways. It will also hit European firms very hard, for the Egyptian cannot buy if he has no money to buy with."

Views of Friendly Egyptians

The following memorandum represents the views of friendly Egyptians on the present situation, or at least on the situation which obtained in March of this year. It is contributed to The Christian Science Monitor by Sir William Willcocks at the request of its representative in Egypt. "The keystone of the British occupation of Egypt was the fact that the fellahen were for it. The sheiks, omdehs, governing classes, and high religious heads might or might not be hostile, but nothing counted for much while the millions of fellahen were solid for the occupation.

"The British have undoubtedly today lost the friendship and confidence of the fellahen; and the party opposed to British rule is consequently strong for the first time since 1885. "The friendship of the fellahen has been lost for the following reasons: When the so-called voluntary enlistment of men for the labor corps and commandeering of animals for the army was set on foot, it was allowed to drift into a means of oppression of the poor and helpless. No serious supervision was exercised, and unscrupulous omdehs and officials had it all their own way. This was bad enough, but worse followed. When the demands were first made for corn and fodder, the rich were principally drawn upon as they could most easily afford it. They naturally complained, and, being influential people, had a hearing. Gradually, as the war was prolonged, the collection of corn and fodder became an instrument in the hands of the unscrupulous omdehs and officials to greatly oppress the poor and helpless. The more the stores of corn and fodder diminished the harder

became the surrender of these stores; and the feelings of the fellahen were outraged by seeing, for the first time in the British occupation, the most oppressive omdehs and officials patted on the back as men of action. It is quite common to hear the fellahen saying today that 'the days of Ismail Pasha have returned.' We thought the British the most capable and fair governors the world possessed when they first came; but since the proclamation of the protectorate, they have begun to show their hand, and the wholesale plunder of the fellahen has begun as it was under the Turks."

Hostility of Upper Classes

"The upper classes have always been hostile, they have resented the ever-increasing number of Britons in the government service who have taken the places coveted by the Egyptians themselves. "Every well-paid post with authority attached to it had been, gradually monopolized by foreigners, and the Egyptians are becoming daily less capable of governing. The men chosen for ministers and sub-ministers are those who are meek and submissive and incapable of ruling. "The really patriotic Egyptians would like to see a few really capable, sympathetic Britons at the heads of departments but all the other posts in the hands of their own countrymen.

"To win back the loyalty of the fellahen and convince them of the good will of Great Britain toward them, an official inquiry should be made into the ruinously high rents the fellahen are being made to pay. The mass of the fellahen either own no land or possess such small holdings that their one occupation is renting land. The high prices of everything and the uncertainty of the yield of the cotton crop owing to the bell-worm have upset the calculations of the fellah. Unscrupulous landlords in tens of thousands, adhere to the letter of the engagement when the season turns out unfavorably, but break it with impunity and take more than their share when the season is favorable. For the fellah today there is no appeal."

"I would like," says Sir William Willcocks, "to add this on my own account: 'The inquiry should be followed up by legislation protecting the fellahen. "Perennial irrigation should be introduced into the fellahen provinces of Kena, Giza and Assiout; and the state domain lands which are under cultivation should be divided into five feddan lots and sold to the fellahen at reasonable rates and on reasonable terms."

"In the interests of the ever increasing number of educated Egyptians, the policy should be rigorously applied of filling up all vacancies by Egyptians and gradually leaving only really capable and sympathetic Britons as heads of departments. The British are here to teach Egyptians how to govern themselves and this is the only way in which it can be done. "Such procedure will entail hard work and incessant supervision and inspection on the part of the men who remain, but this is what existed in the early days of the occupation and no one was the worse for it."

No Idea of Abstract Truth

"Not one oriental in a hundred thousand has any idea of abstract truth, justice, and loyalty. Everything

is concrete. Many orientals, working with capable and sympathetic chiefs, are as honest as the day, while the same men under incapable and unsympathetic chiefs are rascals.

"This is the key to understanding oriental history. An ideal ruler in the East is like the God of the Hebrews; one to be loved and feared. All are sure that he wishes them well and loves them, and they therefore love him. They are equally sure that he is strong and will promptly punish or reward, and they therefore fear him."

The circular distributed in Arabic among the natives reads thus: "Liberty is our Faith. Independence is our Ideal. Sons of Egypt, Our sweet country calls you to do everything to chase the English, this miserable and rancorous people. Show that you are the children of a living Nation! Ask for your freedom. Don't be afraid of their appearance, don't fear the arms and machine guns which they put on the roads with only object to frighten you. Make demonstrations to compel the unjust English to go away from our country."

"Ministers, Governors and Notables: The time came to prove that you are real children of Egypt, to prove that you represent her people, to whom you must inspire the hatred against the English. Now each of you must show if he is honest or dishonest."

"Employees! Cease every work! Join hands small and great. Ask for your liberty and if the last English soldier does not go away, don't resume your duties."

"Officers and Soldiers! do your duty. The time came to chase, by all means the miserable English! Egyptians! our country's happiness depends on you."

"Ask for your independence. Make demonstrations. Explain your object to the foreigners."

"If the English try to come to some understanding, one must be your ally. We want our independence and we will never be quiet as long as an English soldier stops here. Have patience! God said: 'Blessed be the patient.'"

TEMPERANCE AFTER THE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Bishop of London, speaking at the annual meeting of the London United Temperance Council held at Memorial Hall, said that the forces of reaction against temperance were already beginning to set in. There were appearing in the newspapers paragraphs stating "No beer, no work." Hours were beginning to come back, and if they let them come back they did not deserve to have won the war. If the old hours were reintroduced they should have the golden opportunity. Never, he declared, had the country been awakened to the dangers of drink as during the war which had almost been lost through alcohol. After Lord Abern had spoken recently in the House of Lords on the work of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic), and given figures in support of his statement, he (the Bishop of London) said that he hoped he would never hear it said again that people could not be made sober by act of Parliament. He predicted that it would be a serious matter for British trade if they remained as they were and had to compete with a prohibitionist country like America.

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FRENCH REPUBLICAN POST-WAR PROGRAM

Alliance Républicaine Démocratique Manifesto on Eve of Elections Opposing Revolution and Advocating Reforms

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—At the approach of the elections, the programs of all the great French political groups are appearing. The Alliance Républicaine Démocratique has in its turn published an important manifesto, addressed to all its friends, and in which it explains its afterwar program. It declares that the "French poli" has not played his part in the "sacred union" for four years, to find, on his return from the trenches, his home threatened by a civil war, far more terrible than foreign war, and it therefore implores all its members to contribute, in so far as is possible, to the formation of a great Republican Party, standing fearlessly for reform, firmly resolved to prevent revolutionary explosions of violence, and organized with sufficient strength to give to the government which will have its support the stability of duration."

The Republican Program

In what concerns general politics, the Alliance desires a peace which will insure France, together with its participation in the League of Nations, the indispensable guarantees for her security, and which will permit of a reduction in her military expenses. It also advocates the creation of a truly national republic, which would appeal to the collaboration of all good citizens; it wishes to hasten the reconstruction of the invaded regions and to reorganize Alsace-Lorraine according to the desires of the liberated provinces; it also advocates the economic and financial restoration of the country, as well as its moral and intellectual renaissance. Further, it urges absolute respect for all philosophical and religious ideas, as well as the greatest liberty of conscience and of instruction, the qualifications of teachers to be decided by the State, which will deliver the necessary diplomas.

The Alliance also announces itself strongly in favor of (1) electoral reform with proportional representation of minorities, so as to give the legislative mandate greater importance in the eyes of both elector and elected, and insure the triumph of general over particular interests; (2) administrative reform by introducing commercial and industrial methods into public services, as well as by decentralization. Moreover, the Alliance also ex-

presses the wish that the executive, legislative, and judiciary powers should be separated, and that the duties and rights of officials should be clearly established, the right to go on strike in all state administrations being formally interdicted.

The economic program of the Democratic-Republican Alliance is no less precise. It demands the complete reparation of all war damages, and the rapid reconstruction of the invaded districts, commercial and industrial freedom to be restored as soon as possible. It advocates the constitution of great commercial, industrial, and agricultural confederations, and the development of methods of transport, as well as the rational and extensive exploitation of the great colonial riches of France.

Technical Teaching in Schools

Amongst other measures which it supports is the organization of complete technical and professional teaching, which would start in the public schools, and extend to the great technical institutions of the different regions, as adapted to the requirements of the district. The Alliance also declares itself as formally opposed to the creation of new monopolies whilst demanding the reorganization of French consular representation, the improvement of the banking system, and the perfecting of the agricultural equipment of the country, thus touching all the different points of most importance in the economic renaissance of France.

Social organization next claims the attention of the Alliance, which demands, "A generous policy of social pacification, based on an entente cordiale between employers and Labor; the development of all works of solidarity and insurance; the organization of industrial Labor in a spirit of justice, on a basis of free, individual or collective contracts, and the mutual respect of the same; the extension of the civil capacity of professional syndicates; the improvement of the conditions of life of the laboring classes; the development of physical culture and a social education, as well as the exact application of the law on compulsory education."

Touching upon the financial question, the Alliance demands the restoration of French credit, by the obtaining of just reparation from the enemy; the constitution of a financial commission, which, among other things, would reorganize international credit; the equality of all French citizens in the matter of taxation; the realization of all economies compatible with the efficacious working of public services; the simplification of public accounts; a more rapid and efficient control of expenses; no confiscation tax or income tax, and the suppression of the tax de luxe. It advocates the adoption of all measures tending to insure the general prosperity of the country, together with national peace in social liberty and freedom—its economic restoration, its intellectual renaissance and its moral greatness!

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PROBLEMS OF THE MAURA MINISTRY

New Spanish Premier Said to Have Resolved Upon a Dissolution of Cortes and Election of a New Parliament

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—One hears but vaguely of certain military intervention that is understood to have taken place at the time of the last Cabinet crisis, when the Romanones government fell and what is being commonly called the Maura-La Cierva combination took its place, and some of the true revelations may cause a considerable surprise to those who know little of the inner workings of the forces by which Spain is governed. The very fact that the ministry is so often spoken of in the terms just mentioned, is itself significant, since Mr. La Cierva, though not a party leader in any considerable sense, is largely the representative of the military elements.

In preliminary, let it be fairly said that many others besides his ordinary critics felt that, with all the good intentions and such prospect as there was of good results, the Count de Romanones may have been playing possibly a too dangerous game with too much conciliation of the dangerous strike elements at Barcelona, because it was upon these circumstances that the crisis hung and which, in the end, forced a swift decision. The syndicalist element has been forward in this strike, the Bolshevik has been at his business, and there is a large measure of opinion, frankly democratic, that considers there was too much danger in that situation. On the other hand before the conciliatory tactics were adopted the case at Barcelona seemed almost as serious as it could be.

Civil Governor of Barcelona

It will be recalled that when the crisis was acute the Count de Romanones sent to Barcelona as civil Governor, Mr. Montañez, whose reception there and first declarations were described in The Christian Science Monitor at the time. He was a Governor with special qualifications for sympathy with the working class elements, told the people that he would so among them, find out the truth and remedy their grievances as far as possible, and had that knowledge, he could only come from practical experience, since he had worked in the shops himself. From his governorship something good was hoped.

But he had a very short term. The military elements—the constitutional guarantees being then suspended—decided against him at once. They promptly gave Mr. Montañez notice that he must retire. He had given orders that the members of the syndicalist committee who had been arrested should be released, but the military juntas made representations to the military Governor, who demanded that they should be reimprisoned. Mr. Montañez answered this open challenge by declaring that he would fulfill the orders of the government. The upshot was that an extraordinary threat was made against him, which in effect was that unless he at once withdrew they would not be responsible for his safety. That determined the case. Mr. Montañez telephoned a statement of the situation to Madrid, and the Count de Romanones, receiving the message, resigned without a moment's delay, seeing that his orders could no longer be fulfilled. It is added—and the authority is absolute—that the military authorities had sent a message to the Premier telling him that he must withdraw the new civil Governor he had appointed, and that the Count did not see fit to send any answer to such a message. The military juntas then sent a delegation of the officers of thearrison to the residence of Mr. Montañez to inform him that the train for Madrid left at 8 o'clock in the evening. It is now well to recall the last official note issued by the Minister of

the Interior before the fall of this Romanones government. It was of a hopeful kind. It said: "The government is fully satisfied with its work, and it is conscious of having accomplished its duties. The numerous difficulties, both serious and delicate, have been overcome without its having been necessary to have recourse to any repression of a violent character. The government has acted in this way, being inspired with the spirit of the present times. Its program is made up of conciliation and democracy. If the government which succeeds it employs other methods time will have to show who was right and who was wrong."

Mr. Maura, on his return to power, was very conscious of the difficulties with which he was faced, and he could not have overestimated them. He perceived that it would be impossible for him to proceed with a Parliament constituted like that which was in existence. Of course the Cortes is anything but necessary to administration in Spain, but a pressing point is the budget, which government after government has declared its intention of endeavoring to put through, and one government was actually established ostensibly for no other purpose. The case of the overdue budget has really become almost farcical. Mr. Maura, in his dilemma, conceived the idea of abandoning the proper and customary process, and establishing by means of royal decree, but he was given clearly to understand from the most responsible quarters that that course of procedure, being equivalent to a sort of financial dictatorship, would not be tolerated.

General Elections in June

In this difficulty Mr. Maura resolved upon a dissolution of the Cortes and the election of a new Parliament, which would serve his interests better than the present one. In the first place he laid the question of confidence before the King and offered his resignation, which was refused, the King at the same time signing the decree for the dissolution of the Cortes, the general elections to take place at the beginning of June, so that the budget, if all went well, might be voted in July. All this was a somewhat remarkable course of procedure and naturally excited the utmost criticism from many quarters. Mr. Maura was exercising a certain strength in a somewhat drastic manner, and there were satirical references to an announcement on his behalf that he wished to give stability to his government in order that he might carry through his program of social reforms.

At a Cabinet council held after the decision to dissolve the Cortes had been taken, the Premier made a statement, and a note embracing it was afterward made public. This communication stated that at the meeting the Premier had made a review of the situation in various countries. He had spoken of the Central Empires, where the situation was aggravated from day to day, following upon the delay in the signing of the peace, which in its turn was due to the rivalries between the ideals which had been brought forward to put an end to hostilities, as well as to covetousness and to interests susceptible of causing war. Those conflicts and incidents, however acute they might be, were not of themselves very important, but they caused delay to the signature of the peace, and that for all the peoples without distinction. The Premier had mentioned the happy attitude of the Foreign Minister and of the Spanish Ambassador in Paris with regard to the League of Nations, and he intimated the satisfaction the government would experience in being able to cooperate in financial questions with the friendly nations in circumstances so difficult for them.

Budget Difficulties

The note then went on to express the difficulties met with in regard to the vote for the budget, the parliamentary groups continually weakening themselves through crises and failing in authority before the present Cortes. This situation had prevented the government from presenting itself to the Cortes, where the budget would have given rise to interminable dis-

cussions which the government would not have been able to face, not having a majority. The government's hope had been to cause the postponement of the budget by decree and to wait for a favorable occasion for a general election, for which the times were not propitious, but events had not permitted this idea to be realized. For the government, certain of not being able to obtain from Parliament the vote for the budget, there was only one solution, and that was the dissolution of the Cortes and an appeal to the electors without loss of time. Such was the official statement.

It is clear that a great attempt is being made to bring about a good working understanding between all the diverse elements of the Right, in view of the elections, and there cannot be a doubt but that this was the subject of a long interview that Mr. Dato had recently with the King. Certainly this would be followed by something in the nature of a Left block in opposition, and if this should prove to be the case the elections might be fought on a straight issue than any for long past. But it is a most difficult and anxious situation for all concerned and none can see the end of it.

PRESS CRITICIZES ITALIAN CABINET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The return of Corradini to his old place as Mr. Orlando's chief of cabinet at Palazzo Braschi has attracted a good deal of comment. Mr. Orlando is said to repose great faith in him and to have parted with him reluctantly in 1917. The Secolo speaks of him as the real Minister of the Interior, so far, at least, as the elections are concerned. In spite of personal differences with Giolitti, he fully deserves, it declares, the confidence which the Giolittian group reposes in him. The war, the Secolo alleges, has taught the Italian governing classes nothing, and they are trying to hark back to that dangerous period before the war which may be briefly described as Giolittian.

The management of the elections, it affirms, is being given to the men who know how to make use of those methods of compromise, violence, and corruption which unfortunately marked the elections for the last legislature. The Corriere della Sera declares that Corradini is about to return to his place as the real Minister of the Interior and, therefore, the real Prime Minister. The Giolittian Stampa sees in Corradini's return, to which it attaches much political importance, an augury of the break-up of the group of national defense which, for some time, has exercised so much influence in Italian political life.

FREIGHTERS DIRECT TO FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—This month witnessed the inauguration of a new shipping organization, under the name of La Compagnie Canadienne-Transatlantique, giving a direct freight service between Canada and France. The company is jointly controlled by the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, one of the largest shipping organizations in France, and the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited.

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GREEK SUPERIORITY IN THE NEAR EAST

Mr. Pember Reeves Supports Territorial Claims in Asia Minor of Greeks as the Race Best Fitted to Develop Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In his capacity as chairman of the Anglo-Hellenic League and as the "lifelong Phil-Hellenic" he proudly boasts himself to be, the Hon. William Pember Reeves has willingly responded to a further request from The Christian Science Monitor to speak again in defense of the cause he has so much at heart.

In a previous interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Pember Reeves set forth, before ever the Paris Conference had come to the same conclusion, the necessity of putting an end once for all to Turkish rule over the Christian races. This time he was asked to comment upon some of the opposition to Greek claims that has manifested itself in the interval since Mr. Venizelos made his now famous statement to the Council of Five, and his reply was to the following effect:

"In the Near East objections would be raised to whatever settlement that was made. There are so many different races in Asia Minor, all more or less competing with one another, so far as trade is concerned, and divided also by religious differences, that if the claims of any nation are discussed it will be found that there are many interests against them. The only question, therefore, is as to what objections are reasonable.

Greeks in Asia Minor

As regards objections to the Greeks having a considerable portion of Asia Minor, they are not reasonable. The Greeks are more numerous than the Christian races. They are incomparably the best educated section of the native population. They are industrious, intelligent, and civilized, and have stood bravely by their own Christian religion through centuries of persecution.

"The Turks in Asia Minor are not educated or progressive, and are not easily improvable. There is no industry in which they compete with the Greeks in which the Greeks do not surpass them. This is certainly the case in agriculture, in which we are supposed to see the Turk at his best. The Greek is the better agriculturist, and incomparably the better sailor and fisherman of the two. When it comes to trade, wholesale or retail, or to finance or the learned professions,

there is no comparison between them whatever.

"There is also another aspect of the case which should have special weight with the United States. The Greeks treat women well. Greek family and domestic life is one of their most attractive sides. Moreover, the education of Greek women has made great strides of recent years. Upon the inferior and more or less degraded position assigned to women by the Turks I need not dwell. It is sufficiently notorious.

Fear Trade Rivalry

"Why, then, it may be asked, do you find respectable foreigners—English, American, Italian, and so on—objecting to the handing over of western Asia Minor to the Greeks? The main reason—and there is no use in denying it—is that to western Europeans the Greek is a dangerous trade rival, and an extremely skillful competitor, whereas the Turk is nothing of the kind. These foreigners would prefer a country predominately Turkish, but in which one or more European powers would keep law and order. Such a country they could reckon on exploiting for their own benefit. In a Greek community their chances of making money easily might not be so good, they think, inasmuch as the Greeks are traders as keen as themselves.

"In my opinion they are wrong, because I think that if western Asia Minor were in the hands of the Greeks it would make rapid progress, and there would be ample room for European enterprise.

"The Greeks, strangely enough, also suffer from the fact that they are Christians with a very good church of their own to which they are profoundly attached, but which is not popular in western Europe among Roman Catholics or, with some exceptions, Protestants. The Greek church is not a propagandist body, but represents propaganda among its own people, and Protestant missionaries are more attracted to peoples like the Armenians, who, being on a lower economic and educational level than the Greeks, and having a less powerful church, are more ready to welcome missionary effort.

"I have nothing to say against missionaries, but I confess the Greek attitude seems to me quite natural, and not altogether unreasonable, especially as the Greeks are themselves so active in education, and therefore cannot be said to be neglected in that way.

Anglo-Indian Bias

"As for the curious picture which we see of Englishmen advocating the claims of Muhammadans versus Christians in such a matter as the restoration of St. Sophia, that is largely an example of political bias emanating from Anglo-Indians or Anglo-Egyptians. These individuals are anxious to

conciliate Muhammadans generally, and having, in some cases, imperfect historical knowledge and little sense of honor, have gone so far as to object to the restoration to Christianity of St. Sophia, greatest of Christian churches. "If the great cathedral had been the product of Turkish industry or genius I should be the last to propose that it should be interfered with. But it had been a Christian church for 900 years when seized by the brutal and barbarous race which has since kept possession of it. It was the product of Greek architectural genius, and is, in its way, the finest example of that genius.

"The notion that the Muhammadans of India will be seriously disturbed at the loss of the Turkish mosque is, in my opinion, fantastic. When the Turks were driven from Saloniki some years ago, several of the finest mosques in their empire were converted once more into what they had been originally, Christian Byzantine churches. Did that excite the Muhammadans of India? No. So far as I ever heard, they did not concern themselves about it in the least."

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE ON SUBSTITUTE ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The directors of the Anti-Saloon League of New York have decided that it is not the province of the league to undertake to furnish a substitute for the saloon, because such action involves financial and merchandising operations of a character outside the normal activity of the league.

The league believes that a large part of the alleged demand for a substitute is fictitious, that a very large proportion of frequenters of the saloons will spend their time at home or with their families; that less than the amount spent for liquor by the average laboring man will furnish him with a membership in a first class club of his own; and that if the competition of the saloon itself is removed, the question of furnishing substitutes can safely be left to private enterprise, and to the churches and religious agencies which make up the league's constituency.

RAILROADS IN CHINA PROSPER

Earnings of Lines Operated by Government Were 34.6 Per Cent Larger in 1918 Than 1915

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Earnings of the railroads in China operated by the Chinese Government were 34.6 per cent larger in 1918 than in 1915. The total revenue for 1918, as reported in Washington from authoritative sources, was \$75,539,739, as compared with \$56,289,214 in 1915.

For 1917, there was a surplus for the entire system of \$21,630,195, slightly larger than the 1916 surplus and almost double that of 1915.

The figures of the Canton-Samsui line are not included in the detailed summary, but the report states that this line, in spite of serious interruptions, showed an increased revenue for 1917 of \$1,111,983, as compared with 1916.

The surplus from the system, after all charges had been paid in 1915, was equivalent to 9 per cent upon the investment made by the government in those lines, while it jumped to 17.7 per cent in 1916 and to 18.8 in 1917. Two out of the 13 lines listed showed net deficits for the year, namely the Canton-Kowloon and the Chanchow-Amoy lines. All others show surpluses, from 2.2 for the Chuchow-Pinghsien line to 17.1 per cent for the Peking-Mukden line.

While the operating ratio increased slightly, it is still only 47 per cent as compared with 53 per cent in 1915. This ratio is more favorable in comparison with the figures of railroad systems elsewhere as given in the statistical reports of the American Bureau of Railroad Economics.

NEGRO SUMMER SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

TUSKEGEE, Alabama.—More than 400 Negro teachers from schools which are aided by Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, will attend the tenth annual session of the Tuskegee Institute Summer School, which will be held from June 9 to July 18.

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INDIA'S BAZAARS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The day of the bazaar in India has long passed without hope for any return of its glory. Yet the visitor, in search of novelty, may still be fairly well satisfied with the results of the effort he must make to see what remains of the curious life in those places which are different from everything in this land; their nearest parallel being the French market in New Orleans, or a county fair.

The stranger to India should take the precaution to secure the services as a guide and physical protector of a thoroughly competent interpreter, one who is conversant with at least half a dozen of the numerous dialects spoken in India's commercial circles, and who—when it comes to buying or rejecting—knows at a glance "a hawk from a heronshaw" because, as a decidedly cynical Englishman said, "Nine-tenths of the stuff displayed in those Indian bazaars are spurious, and the remainder utterly worthless rubbish." An exaggeration, of course, yet it is a hard matter to find the few gems that may be there; and, at any rate, if the purchasable inanimate is lacking, the almost endless variety of the recumbent or animate human denizens is a rich reward for the fatiguing hours in a bazaar.

In Search of the Picturesque

It is a great pity that civilization is so very inconsiderate toward the picturesque, the strange, and the racially attractive (in spite of its dirt) which are so different from the life and the people we know and are so tired of, their fantastic dirt especially, that we often rush off to the antipodes to find something artistic and interesting. When we fall in our search, we are apt to abuse the writers who tell us—not what they really did see, but what they had predetermined they were to see.

It is not many years since that the bazaar at Delhi, to take at random one of the many, was truly a wonderful place. It occupied a large extent of ground, covered with all manner of ramshackle buildings, the ground-floors of which were open stalls somewhat like those seen in the illustration accompanying this article. There were a few fairly broad thoroughfares which traversed the section from side to side in a serpentine course, but the really interesting and attractive shops were reached by many narrow, winding lanes, forming a veritable labyrinth into which the unwary stranger who ventured alone was quickly lost; and when he betrayed his misfortune by act or word, was sure to be pounced upon by a flock of human vultures bent upon getting his last rupee in exchange for their wares, and heartless as to whether or not he got back to the meager civilization of Delhi's then wretched hotel.

In the main avenues there were—shall we say canals, or streams, or ditches? Well, there was something in whichever we call them that possessed the motion of liquid, and there was one, or perhaps two rows of discouraged-looking trees. But in the narrow alleys there was no disguising the fact that those ditches were simply open drains, usually so torpid in their flow that the stench was almost overpowering, and the visitor from abroad wondered how any human being could breathe the fetid air all day and all night as complacently as did the bazaar denizens.

Occasional Bargains

Nevertheless, those were the days when it was quite possible to pick up really rare and precious bargains for a song: plaques hammered out from brass or other metals, true gems of many kinds, jade ornaments deftly carved from jade in minute patterns, making them almost literally "worth their weight in gold," and many other treasures such as nowadays never reach a bazaar, for they are snapped up by professional dealers the moment they leave the hands of their original owner, whom want compels to sacrifice; and the dealer knows exactly where lives the rich Indian who pays, without much haggling, the topmost price.

The glory of the bazaar, like that of practically all that was picturesque, had to give way to the vitally needed sanitary measures. But the bazaar still exists, although rather in what we should call open or general markets. Undoubtedly they continue to offer many temptations spread before the covetous eyes of the foreign visitor in such alluring ways that the



In the bazaar, Lucknow

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

end of purchasing is not reached even when the bottom of the purse is; because the dealers are only too glad to send their wares to the hotel to be paid for at master's or madam's convenience, and lots of other "rare bargains which cannot be duplicated."

Mr. Curtis' "Modern India" says of Delhi's Chandni Chauk, "Silver Street," that it is fairly called "the most picturesque and fascinating street in the world." Between the two rows of trees that grow along the center of its width of 75 feet there was formerly an aqueduct of clear, running water, that is now filled, and its banks are the great promenade for the city's gentry. Both foreign residents and natives. But the street is marvelous for the adeptness of the shopkeepers in "spotting" the stranger. Let a visitor from abroad appear, no matter how perfectly (he, at least, thinks) he has disguised himself in proper Indian garb, he is pounced upon by a swarm of shopkeepers, and besought to avail himself of the bargains that were never before offered, and never will again fall to his good fortune, until he either yields and secures, sometimes a true bargain, but often a lot of rubbish, or calls to his relief a friendly policeman, usually a swarthy Sikh. Sometimes it is most amusing when rival merchants grapple each other in their frantic efforts to secure the monopoly of a seemingly profitable customer, and the policeman's services are required to separate the belligerents. But, as Mr. Curtis concludes, "such unwelcome attentions impair the pleasure of a visit to Delhi's modern style of bazaar."

LIQUOR DRINKING ON TRAINS TO BE STOPPED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—An order from the office of the Director-General of Railroads at Washington, District of Columbia, instructs railroad and Pullman car conductors to put a stop to the drinking of intoxicating liquor aboard trains. The order has been received by the Boston & Maine and New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads in common with others throughout the country.

The order was issued upon the complaint of Major James H. Buell, director of training camp activities, and to better safeguard the armed forces of the United States until demobilization has been completed.

IN THE LIBRARIES

Novels for the soldiers abroad; importantly novels, urgently books of poetry, and especially technical works; but novels, anyway, this week.

This is the burden of the cable messages from the American Library Association headquarters in Paris. Ten tons a month will not more than meet the known demand, and the 10 days' campaign will not end the appeal. No one need hesitate on account of possibly sending unnecessarily; for the armies of occupation in Germany and Russia and Siberia, and those serving in France will require books for months to come, as will the men on returning transports.

Although space was extremely precious last year, General Pershing allowed 50 tons of book shipments a month. This year he has removed all limitations, and the War Department has cooperated by furnishing freight transportation, franking all mail, assigning motor truck transports, and forwarding all books through the quartermaster's department.

The War and Navy departments have found the war libraries so necessary and popular that they have decided to establish library service for every unit in the permanent naval and military establishment of the United States. This means that efficient library service is to be continued as a regular peace activity, and no military or naval station, none of our warships, from the largest battleship to the smallest sub-chaser, will be without its bookshelves.

The chief librarian told a little story about the demand for serious reading, a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor says. During the war, she said, the majority of requests were for books on military tactics, aeroplanes, explosives, and so on. The day after the armistice was signed, the request began to take the lead—it was all over, so he! for a few days of relaxation before taking the first boat home. Then came the realization that, to use a woman's figure, victory's garment

had to be worked on till each seam was finished and each hasting patiently removed; and again the demand for books changed radically. A vast number of the men made up their minds to get all they could out of their time, and from that day on the school textbook far outclassed either the military manual or the novel.

When a piece of metal is bent or twisted, and then released, what happens to it depends on whether what physicists call "the elastic limit" has been exceeded. If it has, the metal does not resume its former shape but retains a greater or less permanent "set." If the limit has not been reached, the metal flies back to its old position and shape. These facts are true also of social and industrial happenings to a certain extent. Now that the war is over, will pre-war conditions return? That depends on whether war stress has exceeded the elastic limit. During the war the political, social, and industrial forces of the Nation have been gripped and bent and twisted into all sorts of abnormalities. Now that this grip has been removed, whether they will return to the old normal state or not depends on the position of the elastic limit. It has been commonly and confidently said that after the war we are to have a new world. Doubtless this is partly true; the elastic limit has been far exceeded in Russia. Probably it has in France and England. But how about the United States, where the twisting grip has been less and its application has lasted for a much

shorter time? Has our elastic limit been exceeded, or shall we "snap back" to pre-war normal? Librarians in particular have hoped that library service would benefit permanently by their war activities—that the percentage of readers in the community, for instance, would be permanently increased by the experience of the soldiers with their camp libraries, and that library administration would benefit by the demonstration, through these libraries, of the effectiveness of simpler tools and methods than those now generally used.

It is yet too soon to know whether any of these hopes are likely to be realized. But as straws showing which way the winds are blowing, it is interesting to note some recent reports from librarians telling of a quick return to pre-war conditions. A reference librarian reports that her women's clubs "have resumed their library work" interrupted during the war period. There is a general agreement that the typical "war book" no longer attracts the public. "They have gone to their well-earned rest," as one librarian puts it. "Those who in the year preceding were occupied in learning the nuances of military tactics, have turned to accountancy, salesmanship, and the agricultural life," she adds.

Says another: "Our work is now assuming its pre-war character—with a difference. There is perhaps a little more interest in technical books, business, sociology, and poetry, stimulated by the war; but people are relaxing and are ready for diversion again. The popularity of books about the war is

on the wane, and people are turning to other subjects."

Such indications as these, of course, are very small straws indeed, but they may serve to indicate that in some phases of library service the war did not overstrain our elastic limit.

The work of the American Library Association during the war has been so successful, and so worth while, that an effort is to be made to carry into the era of peace the effect of what has been learned in war in the way of teamwork for nation-wide usefulness. An open meeting of the American Library Association Council is to be held at the Asbury Park Conference to discuss this matter. As tentative suggestions for after-war work there are cooperative library publicity, libraries for public institutions, organization work in states that have no library commissions, a library survey, and the extension of library privileges to rural communities. None of these is new, but none has been undertaken by the association as a nation-wide piece of work, except the survey, which has been already entrusted to a special committee.

To do all this work properly, however, some kind of endowment will be absolutely necessary, and a possible fruit of the discussion will be some practicable method of securing it. Even the library survey, whose desirability is so obvious, and which is to go forward in some form under the auspices of the committee recently appointed by President Bishop, cannot be of adequate scope and value unless the committee has at its disposal a considerable sum to pay the salaries and traveling expenses of a staff who will be able to give their full time to the work.

WOMEN'S PART IN RECONSTRUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from The Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Under the auspices of the Ottawa Women's Citizenship Association, an address was delivered here recently by Mrs. Nellie McClung, novelist and social reformer, on the subject of "Women's Part in Reconstruction." She appealed to the women now they had the vote, to prove their worthiness in national affairs. Declaring that women would play a large part during the reconstruction period, Mrs. McClung said that the world had suffered from too much masculinity. She did not want the feminization of the world, but she did ask for its humanization. The war had shown what women could do and they had demonstrated their heroism, and that they were part of the fighting force of the country. Referring to what she described as her dream of community house, with cooking and all the other necessary evils of housework attended to, she said that the old sign on apartment houses of "No children" would give place to "All families with children can rent rooms in these suites." In conclusion, Mrs. McClung said: "I am persuaded that new laws are not so much required as a new spirit in our people."

CURRENT NOTES ON DUTCH AFFAIRS

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Holland

THE HAGUE, Holland—The Board of Directors of the Roman Catholic Employers Association has decided to call an international meeting of the Roman Catholic employers of all countries in order to discuss the pending social questions and the best means of securing unity of action. If possible, this meeting is to be enlarged into a Roman Catholic International Social Congress, including also all the other Roman Catholic leading organizations. A commission has been appointed to draw up a plan for obtaining cooperation with non-Roman Catholic employers also, so that there may be a common policy.

According to the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant, it is not at all certain whether the shipowners' commission, which went to London to negotiate the question of the return of the ships requisitioned by the United States, will proceed to America. Mr. van Ommen, who formed part of the commission, is going to America on private business. Meanwhile the negotiations are not proceeding satisfactorily, much to the surprise of owners in Holland in view of the statement made at one time by America, that the ships would be unconditionally returned.

The Japanese commission at The Hague has received a delegation from the Chambers of Commerce of Japan. The delegation will also proceed to Amsterdam and Rotterdam to visit the Chambers of Commerce there and to receive Dutch subjects who desire to enter into commercial relations with Japan.

The general council of the Belgian Labor Party recently conferred at Brussels with a deputation from the Netherlands Social Democratic Labor Party, consisting of Miss Groeneweg, and Messrs. Vliegen, Wiebaut, and de Rooze. The Belgian deputation ultimately declared unanimously that it formally condemned every territorial claim of Belgium regarding Holland. The Dutch deputation agreed that the question of the rivers and the canal was of vital interest to Belgium, and that she must be given all the shipping facilities required for her economic development.

DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The Democratic Liberty League of Louisiana has been organized here with the purpose of ousting the New Orleans organization from control of state politics. State committee of 77 members was appointed, from which a central executive committee of 15 will be chosen, and which will call a state convention in June. Approximately 600 men prominent in Louisiana business and professional life attended the meeting, at which the league was organized.

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UNFAIRNESS SEEN IN FEDERAL REPORT

Representative of the Packing Industry Takes View That Trade Commission's Conclusions Misinterpreted the Facts

A representative of the packing industry maintains that their case, before the Federal Trade Commission and elsewhere, has not had a fair presentation to the public and asks that The Christian Science Monitor give space to three articles in order that such presentation may be made. In the interests of a full and fair discussion, the Monitor has accepted the articles for publication. The first of these articles was published on May 27.

A report issued by a department of the government naturally carries much weight; for this reason it is extremely unfortunate that the Federal Trade Commission's recent investigation of the packing industry should have been so unfairly conducted, and that the conclusions of the commission should have been based on a prejudiced interpretation—or rather misinterpretation—of facts.

For example, on page 132, Part II, of its report, the Federal Trade Commission accuses the packers of having an agreement controlling the price of lard compounds (made primarily from cottonseed oil) and introduces correspondence taken from the files of one of the packers referring to the fact that prices charged by all competitors are identical.

It is true that there was an agreement during 1918 fixing the price of cottonseed oil and lard compound, but the Federal Trade Commission fails to mention the fact that this agreement was brought about at the request of, and in cooperation with, the United States Food Administration. One single instance of this nature is enough to condemn the whole report of the Trade Commission in the eyes of any scientific student.

But there are any number of such instances, as has been shown in Swift & Co.'s analysis and criticism of the Federal Trade Commission's report which has recently been issued, and which may be procured by writing to Swift & Co., Chicago. The Federal Trade Commission, in one instance, made a statement with regard to prices of live stock in different markets, and introduced specific cases copied from telegrams taken from Swift & Co.'s files. A study of these telegrams shows that the Trade Commission selected only such instances as would bear out its contention; it actually failed to reproduce other portions of these same telegrams, which prove that the contentions themselves were not true.

The Federal Trade Commission sought and used only such information as could, by prejudiced interpretation, be made to appear to make out a case against the packers. It not only misinterpreted the facts, and described perfectly proper practices as though they were illegitimate, but resorted to insinuations and suggestions which have the effect of dogmatic assertions on the uninformed reader.

In making its investigation, the Trade Commission employed a special attorney, who acted in the capacity of a prosecuting attorney rather than as a scientific investigator. In fact, the packers were never given a fair opportunity to present their side of the case in public hearings that were held. It is true that they might have appeared voluntarily before this prosecuting attorney, but they could not be represented themselves by attorneys; they could not cross-examine hostile witnesses that the Federal Trade Commission had sought out, nor could they have examined their own witnesses in order to corroborate their testimony.

The Federal Trade Commission bases its conclusions that the large packers have working agreements principally on the fact that the proportion of receipts taken by each packer in the principal live-stock markets remains approximately constant from year to year.

Swift & Co. is prepared to show that these fairly constant percentages are due to keen competition and constant watchfulness rather than to any agreement. Swift & Co. does not intend to see any of the other packers increase their business at Swift & Co.'s expense by even a fraction of 1 per cent, if it can help it. For this reason, the number of animals purchased by the different packers is recorded and studied in Swift & Co.'s office from week to week, and even if cattle operations show a loss, as they sometimes do for weeks at a time, Swift & Co. tries to buy at least its usual share, or more, rather than let other packers increase their volume, and thereby not only get a larger share of the trade, but also get the advantage of lower unit costs by handling a larger volume.

As a result of this careful watchfulness, the percentages remain fairly constant from year to year. Even so, Swift & Co., by increasing its percentage of cattle purchases by only a little over 1 per cent from 1913 to 1917, handled 90,000 more cattle in 1917 than if it had not increased its percentage.

It is a matter of serious concern to American business men that a department of the government should con-

duct this kind of investigation of one of the leading industries of the country. Swift & Co. has nothing to fear from a sane and unprejudiced investigation. This company is performing an indispensable service at minimum costs and profits, in competition with other packers, and by honest business methods.

YEOMEN (F) APPEAL TO LEGISLATURE

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Declaring that they are being discriminated against by the Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in that they have been excluded from the benefits of the \$100 bonus bill which was reported by the committee on Thursday, a delegation of 19 Yeomen (F), led by Chief Yeoman May G. Hurley, presented a petition to Joseph Warner, the Speaker, yesterday, asking that they be included in the bill. The petition says: "Inasmuch as field clerks and army nurses have been specifically stated in the bill, it would appear to be only antagonistic to discriminate against the Yeomen (F), as the organization have upon positions to come to the aid of the government during a crisis, and by so doing each girl relieved a man for active service on the sea, thereby making it possible for them to man ships in order that American troops might be transported to the land of warfare. The Yeomen (F) now find themselves out of employment at a time when returning men are being given the preference in all lines of industry, and the result is likely to be a serious loss to the majority of self-supporting women."

FEDERAL TOWN FOR NEGROES OPENED

PORTSMOUTH, Virginia.—A model town constructed by the government exclusively for Negroes was formally opened Monday with ceremonies, and Truxton, Virginia, as the town is known, took its place on the map as a suburb of this city.

Built primarily for war purposes to house employees at the great Hampton Roads naval base, the 224 buildings in the town will be rented at \$16 to \$19 monthly. The town is one of the 24 housing projects the United States Housing Corporation is rapidly completing throughout the country.

Officials of the United States Housing Corporation, officers from the naval base and Virginia State officials attended the opening ceremonies. L. K. Sherman, president of the Housing Corporation, made the principal address.

REGULATION URGED OF CATTLE RAISING

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The value of early teachings of humane ideas was discussed at the monthly conference of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society in Tremont Temple yesterday afternoon. The president, Edward H. Clement, said that the interstate anti-vivisection conference in New York last week favored laws to prohibit any man or company raising cattle which the owners cannot protect. In explaining this, he said that every cattleman in the west expects to lose about one-fourth of his herd either by starvation or freezing, depending on the remaining three-fourths to make their project pay.

Mr. Clement also told of the action already taken in many states to have laws enacted against the use of dogs in medical experimentation.

ENGINEER SUES BROTHERHOOD

SELMMA, Alabama.—The Grand International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is the defendant in a suit for \$50,000 alleged damages brought by J. W. Greene, a railroad engineer and member of the Alabama Legislature from Dallas County, on account of his expulsion from the organization. In 1917, when a nation-wide strike of railroad employees was imminent, Mr. Greene was alleged to have stated publicly that he would continue to work if the strike were called, on the alleged ground that the economic welfare of the country would be seriously endangered by the tie-up of the railroads. A life insurance policy he carried in the order was canceled.

CONGRESS AS SEEN BY SENATOR WALSH

New Member From Massachusetts Says His First Impression Is There Is Too Much Partisanship in United States Capitol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—At the end of the first week of the new session of Congress, David I. Walsh, United States Senator from Massachusetts, who was sworn in on Monday, records what is, to him, the outstanding phase of the situation at the Capitol, as follows:

"My first impression of Washington is that there is too much partisanship. Perhaps more experience here will cause me to modify my view, but the tendency, as I discern it now, is to look at the important problems before the nation from the too narrow viewpoint of party expediency. The times, it seems to me, peculiarly call for a broader outlook."

"Maneuvering for advantage to either party, I feel, is out of tune with the aspiration of the people of this country today. Valuable time is being wasted in emphasizing this or that party's record, or criticizing this or that party's accomplishments. The people are anxious to see constructive work done speedily. We ought to act without regard to personalities, or to the election of 1920."

"I would like to see the momentous issues now before Congress approached solely from the standpoint of the Nation's highest good, rather than from a desire to make either party responsible for the achievement. Then let the verdict at the polls be given for the legislation enacted, with credit where the people, and not Congress, think it belongs."

The week, indeed, had been featured by the kind of maneuvering dear to the heart of the type of member who is first and last a Democrat or a Republican in official conduct. In the House there was a scramble on the third day to gain "the woman vote" by making it appear that the one party or the other was chiefly responsible for the passage of the suffrage amendment. On the fourth day there was a more intense struggle to gain the favor of the "soldier vote" by trying to place the blame for delay in furnishing funds for the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

No legislation was under consideration during the week in the Senate, but the political currents were running strong over the peace treaty and President Wilson was made the target of attacks more often than the fruits of his European trip. The tendency to focus attacks upon the President rather than upon the issues he is presenting was evident in the casual and formal remarks of senators who resent what they term "executive usurpation."

But if the sparring for position during the first week impressed a new member as being too partisan, the seasoned politicians ask what will be his impression when Congress fairly gets into its stride in this respect?

JULES DESTREE ON UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—Mr. Jules Destree, the deputy for Charleroi, spoke in the Belgian Parliament recently on the subject of reparation due to Belgium and the attitude of parties toward "universal suffrage"—an absorbing topic in Belgium at the present time owing to the approaching elections for a constituent assembly. Mr. Destree pointed to the great necessity for the closest union between all Belgians so that the prestige of the country might be maintained. He also said that when the speech from the throne was consulted it was found that the promise was made of an election for the constituent assembly based on a franchise enjoyed by all men over 21 years of age.

continued Mr. Destree, "for some tactical consideration we were so back on the King's word, on the government's approbation, and the engagement taken by Parliament, we should be guilty of creating disorder in the country. Is it possible even to think

of the terrible disaster to which street disorders might bring the country? Are victory and the horror of battlefields already so far removed that you have forgotten the pact concluded between the King, the government, and parliament?"

"A speech of Mr. Segers was distributed recently which was stated to contain the (Roman) Catholic party's program. It said: 'The minority demands that we shall discuss universal suffrage at the age of 21.' I ask who promised 'universal suffrage' at 21? Why, the speech from the throne. Everywhere abroad I heard praise for Belgians' admirable respect of their pledged word, and here in Brussels am I to find Belgians who would break that word? That is not possible."

On the question of woman suffrage, Mr. Jules Destree said he was in favor of the franchise being extended to women and he believed that the future was bound to witness the reform. Women should, however, first be educated to make use of political rights. They should learn in the school of municipal administration. It was a question which, in his opinion, belonged to the immediate future, but not to the actual present.

Returning to the subject of universal suffrage, Mr. Destree declared he had confidence in the government's intentions, but he could not help remarking that the piloting of such a measure was a task which fell naturally to Mr. Vandervelde. But Mr. de Broqueville and not Mr. Vandervelde was standing sponsor for the bill. "Mr. de Broqueville," said Destree, "is a charming man, and very good-natured. But in 1913 he was both for and against universal suffrage, being obliging in equal measure to all. Has he learnt something by the war? I demand energetic and definite action from the government."

COMMITTEE FORMED TO PROMOTE LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Supporters of President Wilson and the League of Nations covenant have banded themselves together in the New York Committee for the League of Nations and have begun a campaign with a dinner here at which the league was indorsed with enthusiasm. At this meeting William G. McAdoo, James W. Gerard, and Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, appealed for support for the covenant, and although the gathering was supposed to be non-partisan, it took on a decidedly Democratic flavor. Mr. Cummings' speech opened with a glowing tribute to President Wilson and his entire Administration.

When President Wilson returns," said Mr. Cummings, "bearing with him the treaty of peace, embodying the League of Nations, and submits it to the Senate for ratification, it will mark the completion of America's task abroad and will be a complete justification of all the sacrifices which our country has made in behalf of liberty and peace and justice."

The only Republican who spoke was Lauren Carroll, president of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Club, who indorsed the covenant and criticized Senator Sherman's recent statement in regard to it.

SALVATION ARMY FUND SUCCESS INDICATED

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Boston's total contributions in the Salvation Army campaign as reported last night by Alfred L. Aiken, president of the National Shawmut Bank and treasurer of the drive, was \$325,088. Meantime reports received at campaign headquarters in the bank building from New England cities and towns outside of Boston indicate that New England will go over the top.

AERIAL PATROL PROPOSED

DETROIT, Michigan.—Control of air traffic in Detroit by a flying patrol he classed by the police commissioner as not only a possibility but a probability. The commissioner expressed himself strongly in favor of an auxiliary to the police department for aerial work and an effort will be made at once to interest prominent Detroiters in the matter of purchasing airplanes for the police department.

ARGUMENT IN SUIT OF WINE INTERESTS

Petition to Restrain United States Attorney From Enforcing Prohibition Act in California Now Before Federal Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Argument on the petition of the wine interests of California to restrain Mrs. Annette A. Adams, United States attorney, from enforcing the War-Time Prohibition Act, was begun here before William C. Van Fleet, United States District Judge, Frank M. Silva, Assistant United States Attorney, appeared for the government and Theodore A. Bell and A. E. Shaw for the wine and wine grape interests.

This act, passed by Congress on Nov. 21, 1918, and going into effect July 1 next, prevents the use of any fruit of food product for wine making except for export. The constitutionality of the act was attacked and much stress was laid upon the alleged fact that the varieties of wine grapes named in the suit do not constitute a food, and that the making of wine from them is not therefore prohibited by the act. The constitutionality of the act was attacked on the ground that it invades the police powers of the State and the contractual and property rights of the individual, the suit being based on contracts already entered into by wine makers for coming vintage and which will be made worthless in case the act is enforced, although the actual winemaking will not take place until next September.

The act was also attacked on the ground that it is essentially a prohibition action rather than a food conservation measure, as it is supposed to be, and evidence was offered to show that food-saving is no longer necessary. In the complaint of the wine interests, there was incorporated an affidavit by Frederick Bioletti, professor of viticulture in the University of California, and an authority on the wine industry, to the effect that the grapes in question are not a food.

In his answer, the assistant United States attorney incorporates an article by Professor Bioletti, printed in the Pacific Rural Press for May 17, 1919, and written since his affidavit mentioned was made, in which he showed at length that the variety of grapes in question is "one of the best grapes for table and general use that we have."

An affidavit by E. H. Twaight, a chemist of the Associated Raisin Company, is also included in the government's answer to the effect that the wine grapes in question have a commercial value as a food product other than for wine-making, which use would be more profitable than turning them into wine. A bulletin issued by the University of California, of which Professor Bioletti was one of the authors, is also included in the answer of the United States attorney to show that wine grapes have food products uses. The assistant United States attorney contended that habeas corpus rather than equity proceedings would be the proper remedy for any possible injury to the plaintiffs.

SHAREHOLDERS UNDER NEW RAILWAY BILL

LONDON, England.—The position of the railway shareholder under the new Ways and Communications Bill was recently discussed with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by a railway man well versed in the administration of British railroads.

The new bill, he pointed out, when it becomes law, automatically repeals the Railway Act of 1844, which was specially designed to meet such an emergency as has arisen in the last few months. The act of 1844 clearly defines the terms of purchase of railways subsequent to that date, and those terms were to be 25 years purchase of net receipts as a minimum, with a right on the part of the owners of the railroad whose net receipts did not reach 10 per cent to take to arbitration the question of what additional purchase money should be paid. This protection was afforded the companies

on the ground that 25 years' purchase of net receipts might be inadequate having regard to the future prospects of the lines. British investors, according to The Christian Science Monitor informant, have invested from first to last over £1,300,000,000 in railroads in Great Britain, and he pointed out that in the new bill provision ought to be made for the protection of railway shareholders as was the case in 1844.

During the decade before the war millions of capital were sunk in new railways and the improvement of existing accommodation, and much of this expenditure, it is alleged, was only just beginning to earn interest in 1914. In proof of this statement, it is urged that for the year 1913 the net revenue of many railway companies reached a higher figure than in any previous year in the history of the lines. Even during the war some of the new lines have paid their way. In contrast to the railroads as a whole, in South Wales the railway companies were looking for a harvest from the network of new lines which were gradually spreading over the coal fields. The Swansea District lines for dealing principally with anthracite coal had scarcely been completed by 1914, and the prospects of a great impetus in the amount of traffic in this and other districts are considered to be very rosy. All these potential values require the closest examination by an arbitrator.

It is claimed, further, that the railways are the only industry in the country which have not been in a position during the last four years to obtain a fair return for their services. The rates for the carriage of goods are the same as in 1914 and so low are they in comparison with the rates for coastal seaborne traffic that shippers are complaining that they are unable to obtain cargoes for their vessels owing to traders taking advantage of the cheap railway rates. If those rates could be increased by the railway companies, as they claim they should be legitimately, the value of their undertakings would proportionately increase.

NAVAL RESERVE OFFICER PLAN

It Is Proposed to Train and Commission College Men in a Great Permanent Force

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Every university and college in the country will be given an opportunity to cooperate with the Navy Department in building up a naval reserve officer corps under a plan being developed by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. It is planned to commission college men as ensigns in a great permanent reserve force. A four-year course in nautical subjects, augmented by several months of post-graduate work at the Naval Academy, will be offered.

The United States now has an adequate naval reserve force, numbering about 300,000 officers and enlisted men, highly efficient as the result of two years of war service. Every effort will be made to keep the permanent reserve force strength around the 150,000 mark and the reserve will be made attractive enough to bring the best class of young men into it. The plan is to enroll college freshmen in the course.

At the end of the freshman term, members of the training corps would go for six or eight weeks to a naval training camp, where they would be given a course of practical instruction in marine subjects, military drill, and physical exercises. They would be furnished with clothing, food, and lodging and nominal pay during that period. Advanced college courses would include navigation, higher mathematics, astronomy, international law, and navy strategy. At the end of the second and third years the embryo officers would be taken aboard warships for a cruise of six or eight weeks.



Distingue!

Sport apparel for Miss 14 to 20

Present day version of sport apparel is not merely a blouse and skirt for the tennis court, or for some other game. It is the smart tailored apparel that young Miss America dons on every summer day. Frequently she even dances in it—that is, informally!

Tailored shirtwaist frocks

In white or candy-striped tub silks, \$39.75; in imported striped gingham, \$25; in fine white wool jersey, \$47.50.

Frocks with peasant blouses

In natural colored silk pongee and embroidered in gay colors, \$39.75; or with blue mercedized cotton skirt and blouse of white batiste with bands of colored embroidery, \$22.50.

Wool jersey suits

Finest qualities of light, medium and heavy weight wool jerseys—wonderful colors; \$25 to \$57.50.

Sport skirts

Beautifully tailored cotton gabardine and novelty cotton skirts start at \$3.75; cotton tricotine at \$5.75; sheer cross-barred muslin at \$6.75; tub silk at \$15.75; crepe de chine and Georgette crepe at \$19.75; tricotette at \$27.50

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TRAINING PROPOSED IN CONSULAR WORK

Need of Preparation of Prospective Representatives of United States Abroad Pointed Out by Prominent Business Man

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone.—A prominent American business man recently referred to the need of special training for American diplomatists and consular officials.

"The need for such training is seen by nearly every prominent American traveling or having business abroad which requires him to come into contact with American diplomatic and consular officials," he said. "I have tried to deal with these officials in many parts of the world, covering a period of 25 years and embracing several dozen of the officials. I have not yet found one who spoke the language of the country to which he was accredited, except in English-speaking countries. Some of them had to depend upon natives of the countries in which their posts were located, in order to communicate with the people of those countries. They could not even read the newspapers in the original. In some cases a total misapprehension with reference to important current affairs was noted on the part of some of the officials, largely because they were unable to keep up with the trend of events as shown in the local newspapers. This is in striking contrast with what obtains as a general rule in the British diplomatic and consular service, where it is extremely rare that a consular or diplomatic official does not speak the language of the country to which he is accredited, and one or more besides.

Bombast in Speeches

"In addition to this, a curriculum designed for the benefit of prospective American representatives abroad would include a course in which the art of making public speeches under the conditions likely to be imposed upon them would be set forth in complete detail. For example, a number of cases have been noted where a tendency to bombast and national glorification in the speeches of such officials led to much quiet comment and amusement on the part of cultured auditors. The speakers in these cases seemed to regard their function as that of educating their auditors with reference to the might and power of the United States, a fact which may be left to speak for itself. In some cases, a certain provincialism, not of the respectable and justifiable sort, but of the kind which carried with it inference as to lack of cosmopolitan and international orientation, was observed.

Need of Good Impression

"Such a curriculum would contain as one of its fundamental axioms the lesson that a consul or a diplomatist should lose no opportunity to bestow praise upon other countries besides his own, where the opportunity was afforded him to do so with good taste. The world at large has been educated up to the popular conception of the United States as that of an immensely rich and powerful Nation whose people are more of the hustling commercial type than of the quietly modest and refined sort, which the ideals of culture in many other countries require. This prevalent idea with reference to the people of the United States is not justified, as Americans of the better sort well know; but it is nevertheless an idea which has

been assiduously developed by the enemies and rivals of the United States, as well as by those who are not perfectly acquainted with their people. It is necessary for American representatives to take this false idea into account in what they may say or do, with a view to refraining from giving the least additional weight to it, and with the purpose of counteracting and correcting it.

Textbook Suggested

"The most distinguished of our former diplomatists might well be called upon to deliver lectures at any institution which might be specially designed to train diplomatic and consular officials. A textbook compiled by such men and carefully gone over by many other of the most highly educated and ablest American statesmen might well be retained for the use of such an institution.

"Many American public men who are splendid stump speakers, and whose patriotic fervor might be entirely appropriate to political and other occasions in the United States, sometimes acquire habits of thought in the course of their domestic political life which, when turned loose unmodified in foreign lands, are wholly inappropriate, and lack the good taste required under the different conditions of their new work.

"It has been observed that whenever a really distinguished American public man was sent to represent the United States abroad, he rarely made the mistakes referred to. For example, this was notably the case with such men as John Hay, Joseph H. Choate, Walter H. Page, Benton MacMillan, Henry van Dyke, and others of their rank. But the men of less distinction and experience, who have sometimes been sent to the smaller nations, are the principal offenders in this matter."

BRITISH SOLDIERS IN CANADIAN COLLEGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, Quebec.—Macdonald College is expecting to receive next year an influx of students from overseas, former soldiers from the imperial army, who are desirous of making a living on the land in the Dominion of Canada, and who desire the most up-to-date educational equipment for their task. The British Government is giving £6,000,000 for the university training of demobilized soldiers. Of that sum £100,000 has been set aside for the expenses of those men who desire to attend overseas universities. Macdonald College will probably receive a goodly number of such students.

Lieut.-Col. F. C. Harrison, principal of Macdonald College, is at present in control of all agricultural instruction for Canadian soldiers overseas, and his work in this connection has naturally brought the College into prominence in the minds of Canadian men in the United Kingdom who are enrolled in the army's agricultural courses. About 700 Canadians are receiving instruction in the agricultural camp at Ripon, England. Lectures on livestock, dairying, soils, crops, and so forth, are given and expeditions are made to the homesteads and farms of the neighborhood for purposes of demonstration. Principal Harrison is himself at Ripon.

Word has lately been received from him that there is a possibility of the establishment of a college of tropical agriculture in the British West Indies, with two years of the course to be taken at Macdonald. It seems probable that all the agricultural students now in the army will be retained in the United Kingdom somewhat longer than the rest of the troops so that they may finish the present session of lectures and practical work.

COMMUNITY SERVICE WILL BE CONTINUED

War Camp Activities Have Been So Successful It Has Been Decided to Keep On With Them in the United States After War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Because the federal government and many citizens in the United States feel that the War Camp Community Service has performed work of peculiar merit, for which there is always much need, it will continue to function in peace times, and on Sept. 1 will take the new name of Community Service, Inc. Joseph Lee, president of the War Camp Community Service, a former member of the Boston school committee, and former president of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, has been appointed to the presidency.

The purpose, states Mr. Lee, of Community Service, Inc., will be to have the valuable features of the war-camp service made permanent assets of the community, officially adopted and supported by state, county, city, and town taxes. This has already been done in several Pennsylvania towns and is soon to be done in certain New England towns and cities.

Mr. Lee reports that he has found the demand in every camp district to be very strong for continued service and along the precise lines as now given. Although the funds now held by the war-camp service cannot be used for the benefit of anyone but soldiers and sailors, yet the foundation has been laid for the new organization.

Mr. Lee is convinced that since many people do not find opportunity to give expression to their best talents and fullest powers during the day's work, the hours of recreation and leisure must, therefore, be of primary value, and their possibilities should be realized by every one in the community and made his rightful possession. Regarding the contribution of the service to community welfare, Mr. Lee said that clubhouses, information centers, community sings, athletic, and dancing features have come to stay.

"Community Service, Inc.," he says further, "will help every town and city wishing to get this work started; it will pay overhead charges, train and supply organizers and suggest and cooperate at every point. It inherits the organization and experience of War Camp Community Service and of the Playground and Recreation Association of America and is well qualified to serve as a national organization, a national directing body of this new community work which has grown out of the war."

"Representing no creed or party, it does not seek to build up an institution, but to develop the resources of the community itself and render its own presence unnecessary. It brings together people of all sorts and creeds and conditions in working for a common purpose—the community."

PLATFORM OF GRAIN GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The president of the Western Grain Growers Association, Mr. R. C. Henders, M. P., speaking to a large gathering of members of the Empire Club, said that the revised platform of the association embodies proposals in which the economic and political aspects are inter-

woven, and frankly establishes itself upon the rights of the common people, while its measures are proposed to alleviate the burdens of the common people and remove the inequities under which many of them suffer. "If in doing so," he said, "it should deprive any favored groups of privileges which they have hitherto enjoyed, this result is only incidental to the application of the fundamental principles which recognize common human rights. The fact that those who have enjoyed those privileges have come to look upon them as vested rights in no way weakens the challenge of the platform as outlined." A few of the principal revisions mentioned are the immediate and substantial all-around reduction of the customs' tariff; placing of all foodstuffs on the free list, also all agricultural implements, farm implements, farm machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils and all raw materials and machinery used in their manufacture. All tariff concessions granted to other countries by Canada to be given to Great Britain as well; all corporations engaged in the manufacture of products protected by customs, tariff must be obliged to publish annually comprehensive and accurate statements of their earnings, and every claim for tariff protection by any industry must be heard publicly before a special committee of Parliament.

In the event of the association's platform being adopted, a means for the collection of revenue would be found by a tax on the value of city and country land, 20,000,000 acres of which, Mr. Henders stated, were lying in the hands of overseas speculators; a general application of the income tax with the percentage sharply graduated as the income increases in amount; a tax on the profits of corporations; adaptation of a heavily-graduated inheritance tax on estates. The farmers of the west would also nationalize all neutral resources, railways, water power, coal and other deposits.

IDAHO WORKING WITH NEW SYSTEM

Forty-Eight Departments and Bureaux Consolidated Under Nine Heads in the Reorganized Government of That State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BOISE, Idaho.—The reorganized system of government of the state of Idaho is now under way, and the first cabinet meeting has been held. The American Year Book, in speaking of the Illinois and Kansas systems of state government, upon which plan the Idaho system has been built, states that experience in the consolidation of the various state agencies has revealed some mistakes. Idaho has had the opportunity of correcting these mistakes and extending the law further than the two other states. The meeting of the first Governor's cabinet was termed by Gov. D. W. Davis "the initial meeting of an epoch-making event in state government." He said further that "the state government has the opportunity to be placed on a thoroughly efficient business basis, with the elimination of red tape and the centralization of executive authority in such a way as to avoid unnecessary overlapping of duties and consequent loss of efficiency."

Forty-eight departments and bureaux have been consolidated under nine heads in the new system. These nine heads of departments meet in conference with the Governor and report progress, and cooperation between them is urged. Besides the heads of departments, the constitutional state officials are also a part of the Governor's cabinet.

One of the mistakes mentioned in the American Year Book in this plan

was the inadequate salaries of the members of the state board, and \$3500 is quoted as insufficient. While the salaries of the heads of departments were fixed in Idaho at \$3600, in four instances men who have been receiving far greater salaries have taken positions in the cabinet. As an economic advantage to the state, the new plan will not be such in the total amount paid in salaries, as nine new offices, the heads of departments, have been added. But economy is expected in the handling of the former 48 bureaux which are consolidated under them. Another new feature that is expected to save money for the state is the purchasing agency. Whereas 52 state departments have been purchasing their supplies separately, a state purchasing agency will now handle all the furnishing of supplies for every state institution.

GREAT LAKES DEEP WATERWAY PROJECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DULUTH, Minnesota.—The deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic project is to be promoted actively and with substantial financial backing by a committee with Charles P. Craig of Duluth in charge as executive chairman. Canada is already committed to the enterprise, and has spent a large sum in a 25-foot canal around Niagara Falls. This canal is 50 per cent complete. It is an important link in the scheme. There will be seven short canals on the St. Lawrence River, all enlargements of canals that now carry ships of 14 feet draft. In order to make the deep waterway to the sea effective considerable work will be necessary on connecting channels of the Great Lakes, notably in the St. Mary's, Detroit, and St. Clair rivers; all these are now deep enough for 21-foot ships. The locks at the Soo, now good for 21-foot ships, will require deepening.

MUSIC

Boston Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A young pianist of more than average promise is Jesus Sanroma, a Porto Rican, who gave a recital on the evening of May 26. He is a pupil of David Sequeira, one of the teachers in the New England Conservatory of Music. Young Sanroma gave a rather ambitious program that included the Grieg piano sonata in E minor, Bach's C minor Fantasia and a Scarlatti sonata among others. Master Sanroma, although on the threshold of his artistic career, played with a technical mastery worthy of a mature pianist, as well as with much tonal beauty, something that is not too common nowadays. One feels that with further artistic growth, this young pianist should develop into an artist worthy of a place among pianists of distinction. This recital was given for the benefit of Porto Rican earthquake victims.

On the evening of May 22, students of the Preparatory course of the Faelten Piano School were heard to excellent advantage both in ensemble and in solo numbers. Those taking solo groups included Pauline Barry, Elizabeth Jack, and Rose Campana. William Howard, violin, and Bertram Currier, violoncello, were other assisting performers in Haydn's G major trio. At this recital, a number of novelties were heard, those by Mrs. C. W. Krogman and Miss F. Marion Ralston being initial performances in public.

MILITARY TRAINING VOTED

PORTLAND, Maine.—The Portland School Board has voted to adopt compulsory military training in the high school, beginning next year. The training will be required the first two years and elective the last two. The federal government will provide uniforms and instructors.

Mandel Brothers Chicago

Golden Age Exquisites

DON'T know when you thought most about clothes, but I know when you talked most about them—at the age when you lisped: "Where is my little pink bonnet?" At the Golden Age of Infancy, when the new and beautiful had a never forgotten charm. "Exquisites"—sweetly, daintily, becomingly dressed children typify childhood. The Mandel designers have developed many new and interesting ideas in infants' wear, both picturesque and charming, but singularly low in price. It is that "beauty without extravagance" that best befits the child, that has fashioned from simple fabrics, dimities, dotted swiss, linens, organdies, gingham and poplins, everyday dresses that look like "Sunday best."

Creepers and Rompers with a touch of Artistry

YOU will find, when you visit Mandel's infant wear section, a touch of artistry, a feeling for "picture-book" babies, even in creepers and rompers that cost less than two dollars a piece.

There are summer dresses, delicately tinted, crisp and cool, with frills and flutings, sashes and short sleeves, that will keep Milady Baby comfortable and very pretty indeed throughout the warm weather.

When Golden Age Infancy must assume great social obligations at weddings and fetes, there are exquisite chiffony Frenchy frocks, crepe de chine coats and rosebudded bonnets that make Milady Baby a rare little miniature fashion plate.

Sashes are "vogue," you know, for quite young maidens, and also a bit of cross-stitching, an embroidered rosebud or a touch of smocking—and all these you will find in the Mandel models. Ask to see one wee voile frock called the artist's model. Brother can be just as beautiful as sister in cunning little suits designed for him.

Baby's Path Charming

THE youngest-person-surprised-at-everything-about-him will be thoroughly pleased by a strange world, if you surround him with bassinette, wardrobe, fitted basket—all that his lordship needs made in white wood or wicker, most beautiful, most comfortable, most charmingly babylike. His trousseau can be selected with inspiration and satisfaction, when you visit the Mandel infants' wear section on the third floor.

"Madame, que voulez-vous?" "Et combien me paierez-vous?"

"Pour bébé et sa nounou.
De magnifiques toilettes.
Bien chaudes et bien propres."

"Faites-moi des prix très doux!
Je suis très bonne cliente.
Et si je m'en vais contente,
Vous me reverrez chez vous!"



We know that we have the reputation for being "high-priced"—and we deserve it—but *not* high-priced for what we are making and delivering.

Z. Z. JACKSON
Shirtmaker — Scarfmaker
MICHIGAN AT MADISON
CHICAGO

A well-known English critic once wrote: "A cynic is one who knows the price of everything, and the value of nothing."

LIQUOR RULES ON CANADA RAILWAYS

Officials Have Long Considered That Safety in Railroad Operation Required Enforced Abstinence by Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—One of the most significant addresses delivered in the course of the world-wide prohibition conference was that by Mr. W. L. Best, Canadian representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, on the important subject of prohibition and labor. Some of the principal points dealt with by Mr. Best were as follows: "The legalized traffic of intoxicating liquor has been regarded by those who are most capable of rendering judgment, as the greatest foe to railroad efficiency, a destroyer of domestic happiness, a barrier to social and economic progress, an encumbrance to moral and spiritual uplift and an obstruction to useful industrial development. The millions of dollars expended in its manufacture and consumption, if invested in many other industries would have produced immeasurably greater and more beneficial returns to labor and to the State."

"The use of intoxicants by railroad workmen has rendered their positions less secure, and has quite frequently resulted in dismissal, thereby contributing to unemployment."

Intoxication Prohibited

"Almost from the inception of railway operation on this continent, it has been regarded as an exceedingly hazardous undertaking, and the service therefore demanded a keen sense of responsibility and special preparation and training by persons engaged in that work. From a business standpoint the operating officers and managers of the railways have looked upon the use of intoxicating liquor by employees as an almost unpardonable offense; even though such officers may not always have been teetotalers. Nevertheless, the railway officials decided that safety in train operation required prohibitory measures respecting the use of intoxicating liquor by its employees, and about 20 years ago, the American Railway Association, after due consideration, embodied in the American Standard Operating Rules the following:

"Rule 'G'. The use of intoxicants by employees while on duty is prohibited. Their use or the frequenting of places where they are sold is sufficient cause for dismissal."

"This rule was subsequently adopted on many of the Canadian railways, and about 10 years ago was embodied in the general train operating rules, and sanctioned by order of the Board of Railway Commissioners for the operation of all Canadian railways."

"Realizing that the vocation of locomotive engineers involved ceaseless peril and that it was a duty we owe to ourselves, the employers and those dependent upon us for safe transportation, to guard against those disasters which frequently overtake us on the railways, the necessity of rendering the highest efficiency of service and of being careful and sober, became self-evident; hence the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers—an organization of almost 120,000 members on this continent—adopted, as one of the cardinal principles in its motto, Sobriety."

"The strict observance of this principle by its members is made imperative by the following provision in the constitution of the organization: 'Article No. 29, Section 4 (a):

"(a) A member dealing in intoxicating liquors shall, upon conviction be penalized by expulsion from all the benefits and privileges of the brotherhood, including participation in the beneficiary department, provided this section shall not be construed to apply

to a member working or having employment in a place where his principal duty is not to sell intoxicating liquors."

"(b) A member who uses intoxicating liquors to excess, or who shall be found guilty of drunkenness, shall, upon conviction, be penalized by expulsion from all the benefits and privileges of the brotherhood, including participation in the beneficiary department."

An Economic Folly

"If this declaration of policy on the part of operating officers and employees of the railway against intoxicants is essential to the highest railroad efficiency and the greatest measure of safety to the traveling public, then it would seem equally essential to the highest efficiency in other industrial enterprises throughout Canada. This being true, it therefore seems commendable that the State has assumed its responsibility and adopted legislative measures to discontinue the economic folly and prevent the legal existence of a traffic which has so retarded industrial development, impaired human efficiency and happiness, and while making a few men rich has rendered many thousands poor."

"Without intoxicating liquor labor will press forward, inspired by the magnitude of heroic human sacrifices, and moved by a common love for a common humanity will lift itself above other degrading influences ever solicited and with the outstretched hand to welcome cooperation with all who stand for justice, the largest measure of liberty for the greatest good, and the highest aspirations for human progress and national greatness."

SENATE AND CANADIAN FINANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Upper Chamber of Canada has just taken a somewhat radical step, inasmuch as it has passed a resolution asserting its right to consider financial legislation, and ordered the appointment of a financial committee to that end. The motion was introduced by Senator Nicholas of Toronto, who said that the practice in the past had been for the Senate to pass serious financial bills without much comment. He thought there were many financial measures which the Senate should deal with. Such matters as good roads expenditure, technical education cost, and credits such as those recently given to Rumania, Belgium and Greece were matters which should be considered by his suggested committee. The leader of the Senate, Sir James Lousheed, said that if the measure passed, it should be with the limitation that the supply bill was not amongst the measures to be referred to the committee, but he added that there were certain financial matters to which the Senate could pay attention. The resolution was eventually carried by a vote of 37 to 21.

CONFISCATING OF ENEMY SHARES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Upon petition presented on behalf of the Minister of Finance and Receiver-General of Canada, Mr. Justice Dugas in the Practice Division of the Superior Court of Montreal granted an order transferring to the Minister and Receiver-General certain stock shares owned by Germans and Austrians in Canadian firms, valued at about \$25,000, and debts owed by Canadian firms, corporations or private individuals to German firms valued at about \$1,000,000. The petition was presented to the court in virtue of the Consolidated Orders respecting trading with the enemy, in which it is provided that the government of Canada may take over all debts owed to war enemies to the amount of \$100 or upward, which are due or which, had a state of war not existed, would have been due to enemies, and any interest accrued or to accrue thereon, and all the shares, stock debentures and debenture stock mentioned and any interest or dividends accrued or to accrue thereon.

CHANGING FOREST LAND TO AN ASSET

How It May Be Made to Bring Good Returns Instead of Being a Liability Pointed Out by a New York Forestry Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Since practically every European country is looking to America for lumber in reconstruction work, it is highly important that the subject of forestation be thoroughly developed here, according to Dr. Hugh P. Baker, of the State College of Forestry of Syracuse, New York, who has recently returned from regular work there, after 15 months of army service abroad. In a recent address, Dr. Baker described the effect of the war upon the forests of the world, and discussed the problem of the development of a land and forest policy for New York, and the relation of the forests to the industries of the State. He emphasized the fact that the period of prosperity which will doubtless follow the war will offer opportunity for research, and will be a propitious time for the technical man.

"For two years ending December, 1918, the total timber requirement of the associated governments in France was approximately 600,000,000 cubic feet of saw log timber," Dr. Baker said. "This tremendous demand upon the French forests had to come from a greatly decreased forest area, since over 1,230,000 acres of forest land was in the territory occupied by the Germans. The drain upon the French forest for the past four years is estimated to be the equivalent to the growth of 20 years. The forest areas of practically every other European country, except Russia, have been seriously depleted during the war. It is probable that the lumber for the rebuilding of the devastated portions of France, Italy and Belgium must come from America, as the disorganized condition of Russia will not allow that country to take part effectively in the lumber trade of the world for years to come."

What forestry means in New York should be clearly understood, Dr. Baker emphasized, pointing out that forestry is not simply reforestation or the production of a crop of trees, but the utilization of the crop from the tree to the finished product, and further the protection and propagation of the animal life of the forest and the forest waters, and the recreational value of the forest. Were these principles applied to the 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 acres of essential forest land in New York State, that land would soon become a decided asset instead of a liability, as it is today, he stated. The economic conditions of the State demand that it make the most profitable use of all its land area, he said.

Dr. Baker stated that out of a bill for \$125,000,000 for lumber used in construction and in the industries of New York, the State is sending \$750,000 down into the south and out into the west for lumber which

the State should be producing on its own forest lands. He believes that it would be good business and common sense to keep within the State the millions of dollars which are now being sent out for this product.

CHIEF SCOUT AND GIRL GUIDE IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Sir Robert and Lady Baden-Powell were given a great reception when they spoke at a recent meeting at the Ottawa College Institute. Sir Robert was introduced by Mr. J. E. Macpherson, and Lady Baden-Powell was introduced by Mrs. J. S. McLennan. The Chief Scout depicted many gallant acts of scout heroism performed during the war, and scout yells which greeted him were evidence of the boys' depth of feeling as one graphic narration of gallantry after another fell from General Baden-Powell's lips. He referred in appreciative terms to the fact that the Ottawa movement had grown from a nucleus membership of 100 to 700, the goal now before the Boy Scouts being a membership of 1500. Epitomizing what the scout movement meant in the way of character building, self-reliance, civility, courtesy, the teaching of handicraft, and of happiness, General Baden-Powell said that its whole aim was to make citizens. "The Boy Scout movement," he declared, "does not want to make soldiers; it aims to develop them as individuals."

Lady Baden-Powell told of the

growth of the Girl Guides in England, of whom there were now 150,000, and also spoke of the heroic work which women and girls had performed at the front, even when the Germans were dropping bombs in their immediate vicinity.

Lady Baden-Powell, who is Chief Girl Guide, was also entertained at a banquet by 300 of her fellow Girl Guides, whose motto is "Be Prepared." The Chief Girl Guide spoke in a familiar and entertaining manner of the work of the Girl Guides of the British Isles, and also of the organizations in France, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Italy, Portugal, and Rumania. Referring to their motto, "Be Prepared," Lady Baden-Powell said: "In England we have had to live up to that motto for the past four years. Though our guides were too young to share in the big work for the winning of the war, yet every one of them did her bit. And I know that the girls of Canada have done their bit too." Concluding her address, in the course of which she said she felt a member of "one big jolly family," she uttered the following words with marked seriousness: "The guides have to be trusted. Each Girl Guide must be helpful, loyal, courteous, and friendly. Live up to your motto. We don't want badge hunters only. Of course, all those forms of training are very important, and when you are training for your badges, be thorough. Learn all you can while you can. Show your parents and your teachers that being a guide is a good thing. I urge you to spread your net out. Hand out your knowledge to some of the girls outside the guide troops."



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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BIG ENTRY FOR
TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Nine Colleges Have Entered
Players for the Intercollegiate
Conference Athletic Association
Championship at Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Probably the
largest field in the history of the Inter-
collegiate Conference Athletic Association
tennis championships will compete in
this year. The play will start to-
morrow and continue Friday and Sat-
urday, or even into the following week
if necessary. Nine institutions are
entered, one of them from outside the
I. C. A. A.

The colleges which have teams are:
Michigan, Chicago, Minnesota, Ohio
State, Wisconsin, Northwestern, Pur-
due, Indiana, and Lake Forest (Ill-
inois). All but Lake Forest will make
a bid for honors in both singles and
doubles. Lake Forest has only one
entry.

W. K. Westbrook '21 of Michigan is
the one player whose skill all the others
respect most, in the singles. In the
recent dual meet of Chicago against
Michigan at Ann Arbor, Westbrook
vanquished R. A. Pike '20 of Chicago,
the 1918 Conference singles champion,
in straight sets, 6-3, 7-5. This alone
might make him favorite for the sin-
gles title; but Westbrook has more
noteworthy successes than this on his
record. He won the Detroit city and
Michigan state championships in 1918.
He shares the doubles title of the 1918
Ohio State tournament, and his crowning
victory of 1918 was capturing the sin-
gles title of New England. He is an
all-around man on the court, and his
knack of placement has been admired
by such a skilled veteran at the game
as Samuel Hardy of Chicago. West-
brook is capable of setting the pace
and forcing an opponent through three
rushing sets without relaxing speed.
He can shoot down the alleys and
place the ball either just over the net,
or within inches of the back base line.
He is generally first choice to win in
the singles, because of his record.

Besides Westbrook, Michigan has two
other strong players in L. E. Munz '21
and N. B. Bartz Jr. '21. Munz is pres-
ent champion of the Detroit Tennis
Club. Bartz is capable of brilliant rat-
ties, although his game at times lacks
steadiness.

Chicago Has R. A. Pike

The tennis followers of Chicago are
not inclined to think Westbrook will
have an easy time in the tournament.
R. A. Pike '20 is one of the best col-
lege players in this section in recent
years, and he put up a great battle
against Westbrook on the latter's home
court. In the match which he lost,
Pike's flashing play tied the second
set, 5 to 5, after Westbrook had run up
an apparently compelling lead of 5
to 1. The singles matches were played
in the morning. In the afternoon,
Pike's game was still improving to
such an extent that he and Bernard
Nath '19 achieved an easy win in the
doubles against Bartz and M. B.
Bowers of Michigan, 6 to 0, 6 to 3.

A. H. Taylor '20 is playing the best
singles game for University of Wis-
consin, but a victory for him over
Westbrook or Pike is not expected.
Northwestern has a fast improving
player in S. L. Gohlan '21. W. G.
Wirthwein '20, regular last year for
Ohio State University, is regarded as
the "Buckeye" best, but like Taylor and
Gohlan, has not displayed enough
speed and skill to warrant ranking
him as a threatening opponent for
Michigan or Chicago. Purdue is send-
ing a team to the Conference meet this
year, but neither P. L. Fatout nor C. D.
Fechtman are likely to survive against
the best competition in singles. F. E.
Bastian '21 of Indiana played much in
tournaments, circles in former years,
and may prove a factor in the cham-
pionships. The fact that Indiana is
making her appearance in the tourney
without a record in tennis in recent
years has prevented much considera-
tion being given the Hoosiers.

Either H. H. Adams, or Henry
Norton, who compose the team entry of
University of Minnesota, may cut a
figure against the star players of the
eight rival teams. Minnesota has
produced many Conference tennis
champions, and the sport is subor-
dinated at the Gopher institution, as
at some of the other universities on the
"Big Ten" circuit. Adams has played
considerably, and with fair success, in
tournaments of the northwest. The
one player from Lake Forest Univer-
sity is Otis Chatfield-Taylor '21. This
youth showed much promise in
local tournaments around Chicago for
three or four seasons, playing better
each year. He took part against West-
brook in the 1917 western junior
sectional championships at
Chicago, which Westbrook won. On
form, Chatfield-Taylor should go
farther through the I. C. A. A. singles
event than the entries of many of the
larger colleges.

Doubles Are Doubtful
In the doubles, Michigan does not
have even the somewhat faint edge
against Chicago that the records of
Westbrook, Munz, and Bartz, in singles,
give against Pike, Nath, or Capt. Ben-
son Littmann of the Maroon. Pike
and Nath of Chicago have been play-
ing fine doubles all spring, although
this season is the first in which they
were coupled as a team. Pike's reach

and ability to cover the court, and
Nath's steady game and chop strokes,
have been able to combat the attack
of all opponents. When the opponents
at last have had the edge worn off
their attack, Pike and Nath in every
match have shown an ability to gather
their speed and aggressiveness, and
sweep through the remaining sets for
a sure victory.

Michigan will be greatly strength-
ened, with Westbrook on one of its
doubles combinations, and will have
two very strong pairs in the field, with
Westbrook, Munz, Bartz, and Bowers
to choose from. Adams and Norton, of
Minnesota, make a team which may
surprise the others. Kenneth Kraft
'20, and Gohlan '21, of Northwestern;
H. E. Davis '19, and Wirthwein of Ohio
State; H. L. Gottfredson '20, and Tay-
lor of Wisconsin; Bastian and W. S.
Kegley '20, of Indiana; and Littmann
and W. E. Kramer '20, Chicago, are
the teams which are expected to test
out the favorites and make it a stiff
fight all the way to the semi-finals.

Following is the entry for the cham-
pionships, as announced by D. S. Mer-
riam of the University of Chicago de-
partment of athletics:

Michigan—Capt. W. K. Westbrook, N.
B. Bartz Jr., M. B. Bowers, L. E. Munz,
H. L. Popp, T. R. Harrison.
Chicago—R. A. Pike '20, Bernard Nath
'19, Capt. Benson Littmann '19, W. E.
Kramer '20.
Minnesota—H. H. Adams, Henry Norton,
Nesbitt—A. H. Taylor '20, H. L. Got-
fredson '19, E. P. Helffer '19, W. M.
Fanning '21.
Indiana—F. E. Bastian '21, M. B. De
Marcus, W. E. Kegley '20, W. T. Plog-
forth '21.
Purdue—P. L. Fatout, C. D. Fechtman,
E. M. Van Winkle, H. C. Thuerk, W. J.
Kelly.
Northwestern—S. L. Gohlan '21, R. A.
Holmes '21, S. M. Singleton '21, D. C. Ros-
siter '21, Kenneth Kraft '20.
Ohio State—Capt. H. E. Davis '19, W. G.
Wirthwein '20, Allen Prezman, H. W.
Hane '20, J. J. Hane, W. M. Dornier,
W. M. Parrish '21, V. J. Roehm, C. S.
Nelson, M. Friedman.
Lake Forest—Otis Chatfield-Taylor '21.

EAST AND WEST
DIVIDE GAMES

New York and Philadelphia Win
for First Section, While Chi-
cago and St. Louis Also Triumph

| Club | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|-------------------|-----|------|------|
| Chicago | 15 | 6 | .709 |
| Brooklyn | 16 | 8 | .686 |
| Cincinnati | 16 | 10 | .615 |
| Philadelphia | 11 | 10 | .523 |
| Chicago at Boston | 13 | 10 | .565 |
| Pittsburgh | 12 | 12 | .500 |
| St. Louis | 7 | 19 | .269 |
| Boston | 5 | 15 | .258 |

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago 5, Boston 0
New York 10, Pittsburgh 2
Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 1
St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 1

GAMES TODAY

Chicago at Boston
Pittsburgh at New York
Cincinnati at Philadelphia
St. Louis at Brooklyn

CUBS DEFEAT BRAVES 5 TO 0

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Chi-
cago Cubs had an easy victory over
the Boston Braves Tuesday, winning
5 to 0 as a result of superior batting
and the pitching of Hendrix. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—5 13 0
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 6 2
Batteries—Hendrix and Daley; Fillin-
gim, Keating and Transgressor. Umpires—
Hyron and Harrison.

GIANTS DEFEAT PITTSBURGH

NEW YORK, New York—The New
York Giants Tuesday defeated the
Pittsburgh club, 10 to 2. The visitors
sloped up their good work in the
seventh inning when the Giants scored
six runs. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York.....1 0 0 0 1 0 6 2 10—11 12
Pittsburgh.....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 7 2
Batteries—Barnes and Gonzales; Miller,
Evans and Sweeney. Umpires—Klem and
Emslie.

PHILADELPHIA WINS, 4 TO 1

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—
The Philadelphia Nationals won a close
game from the Cincinnati Reds Tues-
day, 4 to 1. It was a pitchers' battle
up to the eighth inning. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 1 3 4 7—5 1
Cincinnati.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 6—1 5 1
Batteries—Woodward and Gady; Lague
and Wingo. Umpires—O'Day and Quig-
ley.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS BROOKLYN

BROOKLYN, New York—The St.
Louis Cardinals got an easy lead over
the Brooklyn club Tuesday winning
4 to 1. Mammox of the locals had to
give way to Cheney. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis.....2 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 5—7 1
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 4 1
Batteries—Doak and Snyder; Mam-
mox, Cheney and Krueger. Umpires—
Rieger and Moran.

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KANSAS AGGIES
WIN TRACK MEET

Carry Off Honors in Dual-Trian-
gular Games With University
of Kansas and Haskell Indians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
LAWRENCE, Kansas—Kansas State
Agricultural College athletes carried
off the honors in Friday's dual-trian-
gular meet with the University of
Kansas and the Haskell Indians. The
final score in the triangular meet was
Kansas A. C. 6 1/2, Kansas University
47, Haskell 26 1/2. In the dual meet,
which was run simultaneously with the
triangular meet, the Kansas Aggies
scored 62 1/2 points as against the 46 1/2
points made by the Kansas team.

Two records were broken during the
afternoon, when Marshall Haddock
'21 ran the 220-yard dash in 22.8, beat-
ing the Kansas record set in 1910 by
his brother, R. Watson broke the Kan-
sas Aggie record for the half-mile,
making the distance in 1m. 59.2-58. R.
D. Rodkey '20 of Kansas was the chief
individual point winner of the after-
noon, making 13 for his team by tak-
ing first in the low hurdles and broad
jump and second in the half-mile. Capl.
D. H. O'Leary '19 of the Kansas team
was not allowed to compete by the
coach because of having broken training.

One of the features of the meet was
the race run by A. A. Patasoni of the
Haskell Indian team. Patasoni ran
his first race in civilized company last
year. All his training was gained on
the plains of New Mexico, where he
was famed as one of the best runners
of the Zuni Indian tribe. He made the
100-yard dash in 1m. 4.32. The four-lap
relay mile in 4m. 32.8. The four-lap
relay mile by half a yard. This is the
first time, in two seasons that the In-
dian relay team has been beaten. The
summary:

100-Yard Dash—J. Evans and C. Gal-
lagher, Kansas State, tied for first; M. H.
Clift, Kansas State, third. Time—10s.
One-Mile Run—Won by A. A. Patasoni,
Haskell. W. Forman, Kansas State, sec-
ond; D. R. Welty, Kansas, third. Time
—4m. 32s.
120-Yard Hurdles—Won by F. Totten,
Kansas State; H. Beatty, Kansas State,
second; D. R. Welty, Kansas, third. Time
—16s.
440-Yard Dash—Won by Merl Clift, Kan-
sas State; T. Neely, Kansas State, second;
C. Winnie, Haskell, third. Time—1m. 59s.
880-Yard Hurdles—Won by R. D. Rod-
key, Kansas; C. Gallagher, Kansas State,
second; W. Kercher, Haskell, third. Time
—27s.
220-Yard Dash—Won by Marshall Had-
dock, Kansas; J. Evans, Kansas State, sec-
ond; C. Gallagher, Kansas State, third.
Time—22.8s.

550-Yard Run—Won by R. Watson, Kan-
sas State; C. Winnie, Haskell, second;
Sam Bates, Haskell, third. Time—1m. 59s.
Two-Mile Run—Won by W. Forman,
Kansas State; R. Watson, Kansas State,
second; C. Eckel, Kansas, third. Time—
10m. 45s.

Discus Throw—Won by C. Enlow, Kan-
sas State; F. Augue, Haskell, second.
Marshall Haddock, Kansas, third. Dis-
tance—118ft. 6in.
16-Pound Shotput—Won by F. Augue,
Haskell; E. Billings, Kansas State, sec-
ond; N. Lassa, Haskell, third. Distance—
39ft. 1in.
Running Broad Jump—Won by R. D.
Rodkey, Kansas; C. Gallagher, Kansas
State, second; W. McGinnis, Kansas, third.
Distance—20ft. 6in.
Running High Jump—Won by E. Frost,
Kansas State; C. Butcher, Kansas, and
W. Webster, Haskell, tied for second.
Height—4ft. 10in.

Pole Vault—Won by C. Heizer, Kansas;
D. R. Welty, Kansas, and E. Frost, Kan-
sas State, tied for second. Height—11ft. 3in.
Relay Race—Won by University of Kan-
sas (Duff, Haddock, Duwall and Clift);
Haskell, second; Kansas State A. C. third.
Time—3m. 40s.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Following up
their easy victory over France at
Twickenham on the previous Satur-
day, the New Zealanders met and de-
feated Wales at Swansea on Monday,
April 21, by two penalty goals (6
points) to a penalty goal (3 points)
and thus wiped off the historic defeat
of the famous "All Blacks" New Zea-
land team which toured the United
Kingdom in 1905-06. A very large
crowd attended the match, which was
conspicuous for the excellent defen-
sive work of both teams, and the poor
attack.

All the scoring was done in the first
half. Wales were the first to score,
through a penalty goal, eight minutes
from the start, but before the interval
J. Storr kicked two penalty goals for
New Zealand, who thus led at half
time by 6 points to 3. There was no
scoring in the second half.

RICHMOND SIGNS BENDER

RICHMOND, Virginia—C. A. Bender,
former star pitcher of the Philadelphia
American League Baseball Club, has
been signed as manager of the Rich-
mond Virginia League team. He will
play right field, and pitch.

IOWA STATE GOLFERS
DEFEAT DRAKE TRIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
DES MOINES, Iowa—The Iowa State
College golf team, consisting of Al
Boardman '22, of Marshalltown; Rex
Moore '20, of Harlan, and C. D. Tilden
'21, of Ames, defeated the three Pay-
seur Brothers—Ted '22, Yates '22, and
Pritchard '20, representing Drake Uni-
versity, in an 18-hole medal play
match at the Waveland Links here,
Monday. The Ames Golfers won by
six strokes.

Boardman played the course in 80,
to Ted Payseur's 82; Moore and
Pritchard Payseur tied with 82 strokes
each, and Tilden scored a 72 to Yates
Payseur's 82. Many brilliant shots
were made. Moore obtained a 2 at
the sixth hole. A return match will
be played over the Ames Country Club
course next Saturday.

KANSAS STATE
BEATS KANSAS

Great Pitchers' Battle Between
L. A. McGrath and F. A.
Marxen Goes Twelve Innings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
LAWRENCE, Kansas—A three-base
hit by Capt. J. A. Clark '19 of the
Kansas State Agricultural College and
an infield hit by E. McCollum brought
in the only run scored by the Kansas
Aggies' baseball team against the
University of Kansas team here Mon-
day afternoon; but it won't hard-
ly count, for the game was practically
shut Kansas out of all chances for the
baseball championship in the Missouri
Valley Conference this year.

Both pitchers were in fine form and
in the twelfth inning the score was
still 0 to 0. Kansas managed to aver-
age one hit every other inning, but no
one could get farther than first base
except in the sixth inning when it
appeared as if they were going to
score. J. C. Bunn '20 hit for three
bases, but was slow in getting started
for home when L. C. Foster '19 made
a single. In sliding back to third base
he missed the bag and was called out,
retiring the side.

L. A. McGrath '20 of the Aggies
struck out five Kansas batsmen and
F. A. Marxen '21 struck out nine
Aggies. McGrath, however, had better
fielding support than his opponent.
Only three scattered errors were
scored against the Aggie fielders.
McGrath gave only two bases on balls
and Marxen gave but one.

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Kansas State.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 8 3
Kansas.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 6 1
Batteries—McGrath and Burton; Mar-
xen and Weltner. Umpire—Hugo Weddell.
Time—2h. 50m.

OREGON A. C. BEATS
WASHINGTON TEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SEATTLE, Washington—Oregon
Agricultural College won a dual track
and field meet from the University of
Washington Saturday afternoon by a
score of 71 to 60. The meet was the
first of its kind held here in two years
and from the start Washington was
ahead until next to the last event
when C. R. Carter of the Aggies
crossed the tape six inches ahead of
Ervin Daley in the 220-yard dash.

The feature of the meet was the
winning of the two-mile run by Marsh
Davis and the 16-pound shotput and
discus throw by A. R. Pope, both of
Washington. D. A. Swan and K. L.
Eikelman had been picked to win
these events by both coaches. The
Oregon Aggies will remain in Seattle
until Saturday when the big Pacific
Coast conference track meet will take
place. It will be the biggest college
meet held in the west this year. Com-
parative score sheets give the meet to
Leland Stanford Junior University, but
if the State College of Washington and
Oregon cut in for a few firsts, the Ore-
gon Aggies may prove to be close
competitors.

MICHIGAN NINE
VICTOR AGAIN

Baseball Team Defeats Purdue
—Tennis Players Win From
the University of Minnesota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
ANN ARBOR, Michigan—The Uni-
versity of Michigan baseball team won
its sixth straight intercollegiate Con-
ference A. A. championship game here
Monday, when the Wolverines de-
feated Purdue University 10 to 0.

Michigan had a great day at bat, find-
ing N. J. Loebig '21, the visiting box-
man, for 14 safe hits, and a number of
unrecorded hits made possible by field-
ing errors. E. B. Glenn '19, on the
other hand, pitched an excellent game
for Michigan, allowing only four scat-
tered hits and striking out 13 batsmen.
Both teams played a loose game in the
field, Purdue being charged with five
and Michigan with four errors. The
score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Michigan.....0 1 2 0 0 3 3 x—10 14 4
Purdue.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 5
Batteries—Glenn and Huber; Loebig
and Griner.

MICHIGAN DEFEATED THE UNIVERSITY
OF MINNESOTA IN A CONFERENCE TENNIS
MATCH HERE MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The Wolverines won the doubles in
straight sets, and took one of the
singles, losing the other two out of
three sets.

W. K. Westbrook of Michigan de-
feated H. H. Adams of Minnesota in
the single winning, 8-6, 6-2. Henry
Norton of Minnesota defeated Capt.
N. B. Bartz Jr., 6-2, 4-6, 6-4.

Both colleges played an excellent
type of game combining spectacular
net work with skillful back-court re-
turning. The superior finish work of
Westbrook, the Wolverine star who
has won several individual champion-
ships in non-scholastic tournaments,
turned the tide in Michigan's favor.

ATHLETIC NOTES

LONDON, England—The Royal Yacht
Club of Belgium will conduct the
Olympic games next year, when the
Olympic Games are to be held at Ant-
werp. Probably the yachting will be
held from Ostend. The essential part
of these races is that all the persons
on board must be amateurs, the defini-
tion of an amateur in yachting being
"one who has never been paid wages
to do such or similar work."

The Public Schools athletic cham-
pionships were held on Saturday,
April 27, but although 200 entries, rep-
resenting 40 schools, were received,
the conditions were quite unfavorable
for good performances. Merchant Tay-
lors School won the challenge cup,
with two firsts and a second. Charter-
house, with two firsts, being second.
Probably the best performance of the
afternoon was that of R. C. Gregory,
Charterhouse, in the quarter-mile,
when he made all the running in a
driving rain and wind, and came in
alone in 53s., only 3-5s. worse than the
record for that event.

OXFORD IS FILLING RAPIDLY FOR THE
COMING TERM. ABOUT 700 "FRESHERS"
ARE LEAVING ALONG TO THE CITY AND THE
OLDER HANDS OF LAST TERM, OXFORD'S
UNDERGRADUATE POPULATION WILL BE
IN THE VICINITY OF 2000. AMONG THE NEW-
COMERS ARE SEVERAL MEN IN KHAKI, OFFICERS
OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY
FORCE. THERE ARE ABOUT 100 OF THESE
WHO WERE GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY OF
KEEPING A TERM AT OXFORD BEFORE GOING
BACK TO THEIR OWN COUNTRY. OF COLONIALS
THERE ARE ALSO A FAIR NUMBER, AND THE
INDIAN STUDENTS ARE BY NO MEANS
LACKING. IT IS REPORTED THAT THE BLUES'
COMMITTEE ARE TO BE ASKED TO TAKE A
VERY IMPORTANT STEP, WHICH IS TO RE-
DUCE THE BLUE for the association foot-
ball match to a half-Blue. It is a sign
of the ever increasing tendency to
relegate association football to the
professional, and make rugby the am-
ateur game. Inter-varsity matches
have been arranged for the cricket
club, the lawn tennis club, and the ath-
letic club, and there is to be a mini-
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Detroit.....11 15 .423
Boston.....9 14 .385
Washington.....8 13 .385
Philadelphia.....5 17 .294

TUESDAY'S RESULTS
Cleveland 4, Boston 1
St. Louis 5, New York 3
Detroit 3, Philadelphia 1
Chicago 4, Washington 3
GAMES TODAY
(All clubs traveling)

CLEVELAND DEFEATS RED SOX

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Cleveland
Indians defeated the Boston Red Sox
Tuesday, 6 to 4, due to the weakness
of the visitors' pitchers. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland.....2 0 3 0 0 0 1 x—6 12 0
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 10 0
Batteries—Phillips and O'Neill; Jones,
Demaree, James and Walters. Umpire—
Chill and Evans.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS NEW YORK

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The St. Louis
Americans defeated the New York club
Tuesday afternoon, 5 to 3. The locals
found the New York pitchers easy the
first three innings when they made all
of their runs. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis.....1 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—5 8 1
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 8 3
Batteries—Sotheron and Mayer; Shaw-
key, Thormann, Russell and Ruell. Um-
pire—Hildebrand and Moriarty.

DETROIT TIGERS WIN 3 TO 1

DETROIT, Michigan—The Detroit
Tigers and Philadelphia Athletics
played an even game up to the middle
of the contest Tuesday when the locals
edged ahead and finally won out 3 to 1.
The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit.....0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 x—3 6 1
Philadelphia.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 3 0
Batteries—Leonard and Ainsmith; Jon-
son, Garry and Perkins. Umpires—Dineen
and Owens.

WHITE SOX WIN GAME 4 TO 3

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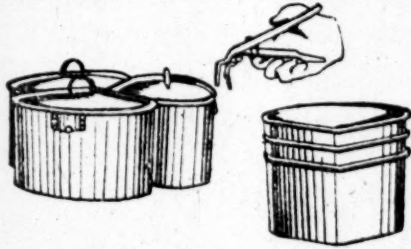
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

JULIA WARD HOWE

Yesterday, May 27, various literary organizations in different parts of America celebrated the centenary of the birth of Julia Ward Howe. This event, even before it actually occurred, naturally gave fresh impetus to the contention, on the part of many persons, that Mrs. Howe's stirring "Battle Hymn of the Republic" should be the American national anthem.

If the decision rested in the hands of the American soldiers, there is no doubt whatever that the verdict would be in its favor. When the Stars and Stripes made its initial appearance as the official journal of the American expeditionary force, the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" appeared on its first page, and a line taken from the poem was selected as symbolic of the spirit of the American Army in France. "As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free."

Wherever there were gatherings of American soldiers in France (and, after the armistice, in Germany) the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" shared the honors, on every program, with "America." Each member of the American expeditionary force apparently knew the words and music by heart, which is in striking contrast to the lack of familiarity painfully existent among Americans regarding the words of the "Star-Spangled Banner." That all Americans are not intimately familiar with the words of their national anthem is, of course, a reproach, but it is partly due to the difficulty in memorizing these particular words in connection with the tune to which they have been set. The strains of "John Brown's Body" have been familiar to every American from childhood days, and Mrs. Howe's stirring verses easily fix themselves indelibly in one's mind.

The writer has heard "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" read, recited, and sung under many different circumstances and on many different occasions. Of these, two remain peculiarly clear in his memory: one was on the occasion of Mrs. Howe's nineteenth birthday, when, in her own home, she recited to her guests, with a fervor and eloquence scarcely to be expected in one of her age, the inspired verses of this noble hymn. The second occasion was as recently as last month, when he attended the memorial exercises, held in Westminster Abbey, for the American soldiers and sailors who have fallen in the great war. Nothing in that wonderful service was so impressive as the singing of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," by the mass of Americans who thronged the abbey, under circumstances which naturally called forth every spark of patriotic fervor.

Several of the English members of the audience expressed themselves as having previously underestimated the flaming patriotic passion which the lines evoked. Certain it is that, when this great audience finished singing, "He is sounding forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat,"

He is lifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat; Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer Him! be jubilant, my soul; Our God is marching on!

No person present failed to experience a thrill which was as gratifying as it was rare.

PROBLEMS IN WORLD POLITICS

"The European Commonwealth. Problems Historical and Diplomatic." By J. A. R. Marriott, M. P. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 15s. net.

"The cardinal fact of geography in the twentieth century is the shrinkage of the globe. The result is that problems which a century ago, or even 50 years ago, were exclusively European now concern the whole world." In these words, General Smuts has embodied an incontrovertible fact. Today continents can no more live to themselves than can nations, hence the importance attaching to the future development of Europe and the direction it takes. From the closing years of the fifteenth century, two ideas, those of liberty and nationality, have dominated the evolution of the states system which has been evolved until, at the beginning of the present century, it found its development in the existence of a number of independent sovereign states.

It is with the evolution of this system that the first three chapters of Mr. Marriott's volume are concerned, and, having traced it step by step, he propounds the query, Does the triumph of nationalism promise the permanent maintenance of the European polity? He propounds many other questions, in the course of the essays which he has collected together from The Edinburgh Review, The Nineteenth Century and After, The Fortnightly Review, The Quarterly Review, and The Hibbert Journal, but many of his readers will justifiably feel disappointed that they are left to discover their own solutions. Interesting as the essays in themselves are, they show signs of their origin in a discursiveness and absence of a coherent argument, such as would have given the volume a greater unity of design. Prompted, in their origin by successive aspects of the four years' struggle, these essays were written during the progress of the war, and they discuss matters with which the intelligent reader has become familiar through the vast field of literature which has already grown around the subjects with which Mr. Marriott deals. He has added to them, it is true, since they first appeared, so that such unity as the volume has lies in the presentation of the working of the ideal of nationality.

But, if a coherent argument is missing, Mr. Marriott's summary of the rise of modern diplomacy, of English diplomacy from 1853-71, and of the problems respectively of Poland and the Near East is full of useful information admirably told. In the course

of the essays, he shows how the effort to maintain stability in Europe through the doctrine of "balance of power" has been proved a broken reed, and how the doctrine has rightly become suspect. It has failed to achieve what was hoped from it, because it ignored the wishes as well as the traditions of the peoples chiefly concerned. Since the days which witnessed the failure of the idealism of the Tsar Alexander I, many new influences have stirred the world, the trend of which was visible only to the imagination which is the gift of the few. The creation of the German Empire introduced into Europe a factor, the potency of which for good or evil few fully realized. As Prof. Ramsay Muir has said: "In a degree unparalleled in the history of European imperialism, the German Colonial Empire was the result of force and design, not of a gradual evolution." Therein lies the secret of its failure. It is now general knowledge that Bismarck was strenuously opposed to the overseas expansion which proved so strong an attraction to a certain school of German thought; and the importance of the adoption of this policy lay in the fact that it entailed the ultimate conception of world domination. It has proved a direct challenge and a direct menace to the spirit of nationalism bringing into prominence new and perplexing problems.

Is the international organization which has been evolved to continue? That is now the great question. "What we seek," says President Wilson, "is the reign of law based upon the consent of the governed, and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind." If the "Holy Alliance" can claim no other credit, it must be admitted that it was conceived honestly as a practical attempt to apply the Christian ideal to the regulation of international politics. Its failure to accomplish success has met with harsh judgment, and has led many people to mistrust any combined effort for the maintenance of political stability; but the foundering of the ship, as Mr. Marriott points out, was due to defects in its structure and not essentially to the fact that it was manned by autocrats. The ship of the League of Nations, though manned today by democrats, will depend for its buoyancy in the troubled waters of the world upon a structure of single-minded devotion and practical effort. That it is possible to have a free commonwealth in which the ideas common to all its members can find opportunity for expansion, is proved by the existence of a commonwealth of free peoples under the British Crown. Hence there is solid ground for conceiving the possibility of a greater commonwealth, which will conserve the fundamental unity of man; but the conception entails intricate and practical problems which tax the highest statesmanship, and here Mr. Marriott leaves the matter.

ITALY'S REASONS FOR HER CLAIMS

"Italy's Great War and Her National Aspirations." By Mario Alberti, Gen. Carlo Corbi, Armando Hodino, Tommaso Sillani, Attilio Tamara and Ettore Tolomei, with an introductory chapter by H. Nelson Gay. Milan: Alfieri & Lacroix.

"Italy's Great War" is a very attractive volume of propaganda. It is addressed to the people of the United States, it bears good Italian names on its title page, and is in Italian typography with striking binding. Its copyright is of more than a year ago, and possibly its circulation in the United States has been effected. How directly it is calculated to mold public opinion, is shown by some of the revealed issues of the peace debate in Paris. In the light of these, its chapter on Fiume merits attention. The first assertion is that the city of Fiume "belongs geographically to Istria and, therefore, like Istria to Julian Venetia." For centuries, it was regarded as Istrian and for 7½ centuries, from 1028 till 1771, it actually belonged to the See of Pola. In the year last named, Maria Theresa simply handed it over to Hungary.

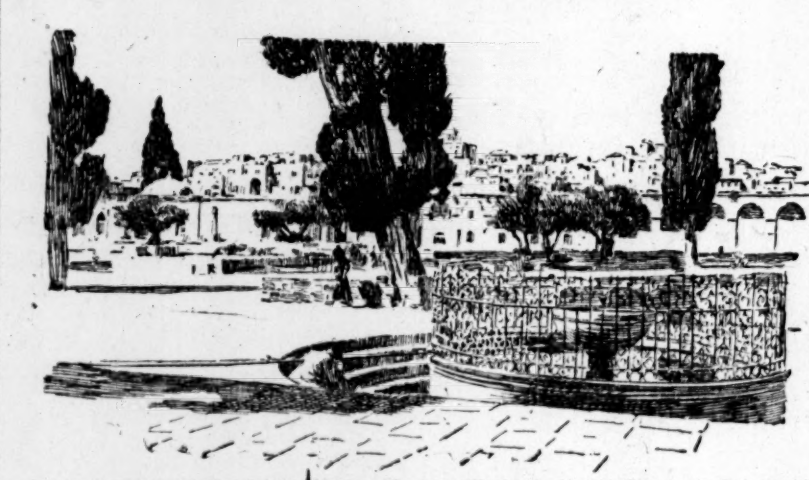
"If we take it for granted that the war will end in victory," the chapter runs on, "a victory which will ratify Italy's undisputed right to Trieste, the question of Fiume becomes of such importance that upon its right solution may to a certain extent depend the future lot of that new Europe, which the Entente Powers and the United States hope to see arise out of the ruins of German militarism."

The argument continues by asserting that the Central Powers hope, by maintaining a direct or an indirect hold upon Fiume, to retain control of one of the important trade routes to the East. To prevent this, Fiume should be given to Italy. From the moral side, there is the claim that real rights do exist. If the nationality of the inhabitants is the criterion, there is but one conclusion. The population of Fiume is very largely Italian, its history and traditions are Italian and its dialect and its spirit are Italian. So far as the Croats are concerned, it is asserted that the fundamentals of nationality should not be set aside for what is really a minor commercial consideration, for these people are responsible for not more than 4 per cent of the city's commerce. "We see, then," the chapter continues, "that the Fiume question is not merely one of right and justice, but a matter of the gravest moment both to Italy and to the whole of Europe; now will the people of the United States, who have obeyed a generous impulse, and intervened in the great conflict in order to hasten the triumph of civilization, wish the problem solved in any other way?"

The curse of Austrian domination in Italian provinces, is the subject of the first chapter, in which no words are too black to paint the iniquities of the ruling Nation. A second chapter continues the history of the "unredeemed provinces," tells the names

of the martyrs to the cause, with a running sketch of the whole horrible story. A later chapter gives the reasons for Italy's participation in the war and, incidentally, explains the reasons for certain so-called delays. "Both in the case of Italy and in that of the United States of America, it is reasons which persuaded the people to go to war were above all ideal reasons." Italy, a union of only about 50 years, was much occupied in healing the wounds inflicted during many years of foreign rule, and was from the military point of view, the least prepared of any of the great powers. It entered the war and conducted campaigns along its borders, but always under unfavorable strategic conditions.

The story next turns to the "Irredenta" with the assertion that, until Italy has restored to her her natural frontiers, the Brenner range, and the Julian and Dinaric Alps, she will not be free from Austrian vengeance and reprisals. Then there follows the argument for the return to their own proper government of valleys and towns in a country whose affinities are evidenced by such names as Trentino, Mezzolombardo, Cavalese, Predazzo, Mezzocortina, Rendena, Primiero, etc., all of them Italian in name, in origin, in language, in architecture, and in spirit.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor, from an illustration in "A Pilgrim in Palestine," by John Finley. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE RECORD OF A "PASSIONATE PILGRIM"

"A Pilgrim in Palestine." By John Finley. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2. net.

Dr. Finley's book, while in no sense a literary work, is, for its purpose, something far more delightful. It is not a "work" at all, in the sense of archaeology and excavations, or elaboration of theories. Rather is it like a series of letters which an ardent traveler of richly stored memory and reverent curiosity might write to those at home, as he traversed a land mutually dear; confident of sympathy, and therefore telling of his emotions and his swept by him, recounting his appreciations and breathing his hopes.

To be the first American pilgrim to Palestine after the capture of Jerusalem and the morally august entrance and occupation of the British Army, was no small honor, and in this case the honor quite evidently fell on a suitable head, for he made good use of his opportunity, and put into his journeyings a glory that was not in the land itself, to be seen by the eye, but in the more enduring Palestine of unique and deathless history. Indeed, he frequently made his opportunity; he was nobody's tourist, repeatedly taking long tramps in directions where there was a distinct likelihood that he would be turned back by military regulations. But he always got through, partly by reason of the Red Cross uniform he wore, and sometimes by the sheer persuasiveness of a genuine and unselfish enthusiasm.

Dr. Finley knew, beforehand, the land of his pilgrimage; almost the least of lands in square miles, quite the greatest of lands in its sacred significance to human history; the birthplace of prophecy, the scene of many fulfillments, whose future is attested by prophecies now leaping toward fulfillment; the land just awakening from the torpor of centuries, now invaded suddenly by some of the most extremely advanced manifestations of the twentieth century. Even this first pilgrim, emulous as he was of following the primitive paths, arrived in the first place in an airship. Forty years as contrasted with two hours and a half is the difference in the time of the passage between Egypt and Palestine, as marked by the children of Israel and by Dr. Finley. They wandered and doubled and were turned back, to be sure, coming up from the way of the desert; he took a bird's way over the desert: Over pyramid and Sphinx we flew, Dry-shod the unparted sea passed through, Crossed in an hour the wilderness, Saw Sinai looming terrible, High o'er the gates of Gaza, leapt, And low across the plain of Sharon, swept Into the Holy Land.

The foreground of the book is occupied by the figure of General Allenby, the "Deliverer of Palestine." Together, one night at headquarters, he and the author pored over the Old Testament military history and geography; and Dr. Finley was again there on the morning that the battle on the plain of Esdraelon—the actual geographical Armageddon—was being waged. He saw the commander-in-chief, placid, strong, pleased with the society of an American child whose mother, on the way to Jerusalem, was his guest; and he recognized the greatness that could so marvelously plan and command, and then so unreservedly trust the rightness of his cause.

He was a pedestrian's view that Dr. Finley coveted and obtained. From Jaffa to Jericho he walked, attending, as he started, a service of the Black Watch on the fourth anniversary of the beginning of the war, when the

Highlanders stood in a hollow square opening toward Jerusalem with the Mediterranean close at their backs, and sang, "O God, our help in ages past"; taking later a path which may have been the very one over which the oxen drew the Ark of the Covenant, and sympathizing with Uzzah, as he clambered down the rocky incline. Many miles he walked along roads where he was the only traveler, and free, as he says of the journey from Beersheba to Dan, to enjoy the company of Abraham and the lad Isaac, of Elijah and David, and of Achsah, to whom Caleb gave the "upper and the nether springs," of which this pilgrim drank.

"I never dreamed, Achsah, when I stumbled over your name at my mother's knee, that I should some day be grateful to you for asking your father to give you those springs, that have continued to flow on through the centuries since."

Dr. Finley bears testimony to the invariable courtesy and honor of the British soldiery, to the hospitality of the villagers, and the ready kindness of desert companions; he met with no molestation; the land was free from its oppressors, the native was humane.

This was a "passionate pilgrim," but one without pose; his chronicle runs in the plainest of everyday English;

It is poetical, not because at times its lines take rhythmic form, scattering a few poems between chapters, but because the Hebrew poetry of prophet and psalmist, born here, where the desire of mankind for communion reached its highest expression, breathes through it. Henceforth, he says, Palestine is just over the horizon to him; and it would seem that he will succeed in putting it on the horizon of every reader of his gratifying little book.

It is perhaps invidious to point out one or two trifling errors in so carefully written a book. But Miss Patton is wrong when she insists upon the pointed spire—or "steeple" as she elsewhere calls it—as a characteristic. The pointed spire is of eighteenth century origin, and many a plain, square tower of parish church has been ruined by the superimposition of this excrescence. Nor are thatched roofs an invariable factor. They are common in the Midlands and the south, but further north one finds good hand-made tiles, or rough slabs of Westmoreland slate on the old cottages. So, too, does half-timbered cottage construction vary, with the result that, if one were dropped from an aeroplane in any unknown village in England, one could tell within a few miles one's position, by a glance down the village High Street.

ROOT OF THE BRITISH LABOR PROBLEM

"How the Labourer Lives." A study of the rural labor problem. By B. Seebohm Rowntree and Mary Kendall. London, Edinburgh and New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd. 3s. 6d. net.

There is only the preface of the authors to show that this volume was first issued five years ago. Since the date of its first issue, the land problem has loomed large in the eyes of the public and a minimum wage of 25s. a week, for agricultural laborers, has been fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board. The problem, also, of how to stop the constant exodus from the countryside to the towns has assumed such serious proportions as to attract almost universal attention.

In dealing with the question, the authors have preferred to present the readers with a series of tabulated facts from which they can draw their own conclusions, rather than to provide them with a general description of the rural laborer's life. These facts show how greatly the earnings of the agricultural laborer vary in different counties, amongst which Oxfordshire holds the preeminent position of paying the average weekly wage of 14s. When we are told that 70 per cent of the agricultural laborers in England and Wales have no direct interest in the success of their labors, it becomes apparent why the English laborer has long ceased to hope for independence, and why so many leave the country, in the hope of finding elsewhere a more promising future. In most counties the wages paid are quite inadequate for the maintenance of a family of average size.

A study of the budgets, which form the bulk of the volume, and which are supplemented by descriptions of the lives of 42 families, will enable the more imaginative reader to picture to himself what must be the condition of mind of the laborer who is situated as these budgets show him to be. The new scheme for the linking up of villages, which will give the inhabitants a wider mental horizon, measures for making life in the country more attractive, the establishment of a wage which will enable a family to become interested in its surroundings, the extension of allotments, cannot fail to produce such conditions which have produced such an injurious effect. But there is one element in the competition between the attractions of modern town life and of the country which is generally overlooked. The spirit of adventure, which exists in every well-balanced young man, cannot be satisfied by the attractions which are held up to his gaze; it is an instinct which only the possessor himself can satisfy, in his own way and according to his own individual outlook. For many of the evils which have beset the laborer's existence in the country, a healthier public opinion may be called upon to discover a remedy, but the spirit of adventure will always exercise a certain and steady counterbalancing influence upon every panacea.

A STUDY INTO THE SPIRIT OF ENGLAND

"The English Village: A Literary Study, 1550-1850." By Julia Patton, Ph.D. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

Miss Patton has written a scholarly and accurate book on the economic aspects and the literary associations of the English village. Here is a rich field, for the village is the very heart of England, or was until the industrial revolution compelled the transition to urban life. Even today, however, it is the village and the cathedral town that still enshrine the spirit of England. Literature, therefore, with a few notable exceptions such as Mr. Hardy's novels and the writings of the most recent social reformers, has had a tendency to idealize the village as the shrine of innocence and the simple life, even to sentimentalize it upon occasion, as when we are carried off for Christmas at Dingley Dell, or to church with Sir Roger de Coverley. And, while we may feel quite certain that neither Mr. Hardy nor the sentimentalists are wholly right about the village, it is nevertheless true that in the imagination of anyone who knows England it is an image of some particular village that most clearly symbolizes the whole.

Miss Patton has a preliminary chapter on the medieval village, describing the changes of outward appearance and of community organization which it passed through on the way to its present status. The most characteristic external difference was, of course, the lack of inclosures in medieval times—the absence of walls and hedges and, economically, the common sharing of the land. In the eighteenth century, much hardship and irreparable harm was caused village life by the inclosures and the growth of large estates which reduced freeholding villagers to tenantry.

It is perhaps invidious to point out one or two trifling errors in so carefully written a book. But Miss Patton is wrong when she insists upon the pointed spire—or "steeple" as she elsewhere calls it—as a characteristic. The pointed spire is of eighteenth century origin, and many a plain, square tower of parish church has been ruined by the superimposition of this excrescence. Nor are thatched roofs an invariable factor. They are common in the Midlands and the south, but further north one finds good hand-made tiles, or rough slabs of Westmoreland slate on the old cottages. So, too, does half-timbered cottage construction vary, with the result that, if one were dropped from an aeroplane in any unknown village in England, one could tell within a few miles one's position, by a glance down the village High Street.

But this is to quibble over matters beside the point of Miss Patton's book. Her account of the village in literature is as excellent as thorough. It is a curious fact, which Miss Patton might have emphasized had she considered it of importance, that the sentimentalizing of the village is most strongly marked in periods when the writers themselves are sophisticated urban dwellers. It is their courtier who sighs over pastoral poetry; your cockney who imagines the countryside a land of idyllic innocence. For such as these Mr. Hardy's "Under the Greenwood Tree" is a restorer of the balance. Mr. Galsworthy's "The Freelands" a blast of untempered but needed air.

Miss Patton has added a useful bibliographical note and a complete index. Upon laying her book aside, one is left rather surprised that any necessary and convenient a little volume has not been written before this. It is a needed contribution to the most restricted of reference shelves.

LITERARY NOTES

A particularly aggravating case in which the copyright law is holding back from an eager public letters by Robert Louis Stevenson, is disclosed by Mr. E. V. Lucas, in an article in a recent issue of The Living Age. These letters, once the property of Sir Sidney and Lady Colvin, were recently sold for the benefit of one of the British war loans. As Mr. Lucas explains, the owners were certain that the letters, though sold, would yet be unpublished, for, as Mr. Lucas writes: "The copyright law was their guaranty against indiscretion. According to recent decisions regarding this, one of the most complex branches of our legislation, the property acquired by a purchaser is merely the substance, the paper and the ink; the spirit—the words—belongs to the heirs or assignees of the original writer. This is a point on which I happen to be only too well informed, owing to the intricacies of the case of another letter writer and autobiographer of genius, Charles Lamb. Although Lamb died as long ago as 1834, no new letter in his hand coming to light today could be given to the world by its finder without the risk of prosecution by the publishing firm which within the past few years acquired the copyright from a descendant of Edward Moxon. I know at the moment of a packet of new letters that passed between Lamb and Fanny Kelly, the actress, to whom in 1819 he proposed, but even if I were able to secure possession of them, I could not print them except by arrangement with the firm in question." Thus, because of this prank of the copyright law, the public is deprived of priceless treasures.

At the recently established Dunster House Bookshop, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, is being conducted an interesting experiment to discover whether or not the faculty and undergraduates of Harvard University care to buy books other than those required for college purposes. From the interesting report of the first day's sales onward, it would appear that they do, for

even the sales of the first day were considerable and varied in their choice. Although this venture is purely commercial and, oddly enough, its being conducted by a Yale University graduate, the place bears a most engaging and unconventional aspect. An old house has lent itself to refitting admirably well; partitions have come down, fresh paint has been applied, while the old wide floor boards have been allowed to remain. Three spacious rooms below stairs, two above, are comfortably fitted with window seats and hospitable fireplaces; armchairs, it is promised, will follow in due time. Bookshelves are everywhere, most of them already filled with books old and new, rare, signed, elaborately bound, first editions of more modern works, and imported English editions of current novels; but, to the booklover, all are astonishingly well selected to satisfy one's special predilections. Surely such a shop will attract and stimulate the interest of readers; the movement is one which should spread into many college towns.

The establishment recently, in Rome, of the Italian Bibliographic Institute should fill a need of students, as it has for its aim the supply of authoritative bibliographic information upon any subject, promoting the exchange between scholars and bibliophiles of books difficult to purchase, establishing abroad special libraries for institutes and schools, providing information generally upon copyright and matters connected with literature and art in Italy, and circulating abroad, as well as in Italy, faithful transcriptions of archives and photographs of interesting works of art ancient and modern. The institute, with such broad aims, should be of service to foreign booksellers as well as to scholars.

Messrs. Allen and Unwin announce the publication of a translation, by Mr. Barrett H. Clark, of Romain Rolland's philippic against the conventional theater, which was originally published in the Revue d'Art Dramatique, and in which he sets forth his views upon the drama generally.

The views of some half-hundred public men are expressed in a volume entitled "The Limitations of State Industrial Control," a subject which has been brought into considerable prominence during the past four years. The work, which is published by Mr. Fisher Unwin, is edited by Mr. Huntly Carter.

In "Democratic Ideals and Reality: a Study in the Politics of Reconstruction," published by Messrs. Constable, Mr. H. J. Mackinder, M. P., expresses the view that the natural features of the globe have had an effect upon the history of the world, and that, therefore, such geographical factors must receive due consideration in any scheme of reconstruction, whether it be national or international.

The Review, a "weekly journal of political and general discussion," made its first appearance in New York on May 17. Its editors, Fabian Franklin and Harold deWolf Fuller, state their purpose to maintain the "vital bond of connection" between true liberalism and true conservatism. They define a true liberal as one who "has realized before, the liaison which has always existed between the British Navy and literature."

Mr. Laurence Binyon's poem "The Cause," which has been out of print for some time, is included in a collected edition of his poems, which Mr. Elkin Mathews has in the press.

ADVENTURES IN NORTHERN SEAS

"A Year With a Whaler." By Walter Noble Burns. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2. net.

Another, not inappropiate, title to "A Year With a Whaler" would be "A Year Out of Life." For so the author must regard his "sheer desire." "But I wouldn't do it again for ten thousand dollars"—the last sentence in the book—comes as no surprise to a reader who has followed the desire. The glamour of the voyage quickly departed, and thereupon our adventurer must desert too. More than once he makes attempts, in face of the great odds against him. Reconciled at last to his lot, to his common fare, to his uncommon shipmates (no one of whom he regards in a truly friendly light), he tells, in the chapters that remain, of things interesting to any reader.

Of these, one chapter records a narrow escape, this time on the part of the whaler. The whaling fleet, which consisted of some 18 ships, found itself inclosed quite unexpectedly by ice in an area of about a hundred square miles. Unless a way out could be discovered, and that within a day's time, the ice pack would bottle in the whalers for months. Up and down they scurried, like sheep. At last one ship sailed on, and on, while the others waited to see whether there really was a passage out. Good fortune was theirs; they all passed through, but, as the last one "negotiated" the open strip, the ice ominously closed behind.

More of such lights and shadows might have flickered across the pages of the book, had the author possessed the skill. In the yarns of the crew, for example, he would have gathered "material," whereas the endless tales merely bored him. Had it been otherwise, these, maybe, could have infused a cheerful note. Yet it is far from a dreary book. Perhaps it may best be described as stolid; and thus is in keeping with the nature of this whaling venture.

MORE WANDERINGS WITH MR. LUCAS

"Twixt Eagle and Dove." By E. V. Lucas. London: Methuen & Co. 6s. net.

"London, whichever way we turn, is so vast and varied, so rich in what is interesting, that to one who would wander with a plastic mind and irresponsibly day after day in its streets and among its treasures, there is not a little difficulty in knowing where to end. Indeed, to a book on London—to a thousand books on London—there is no end."

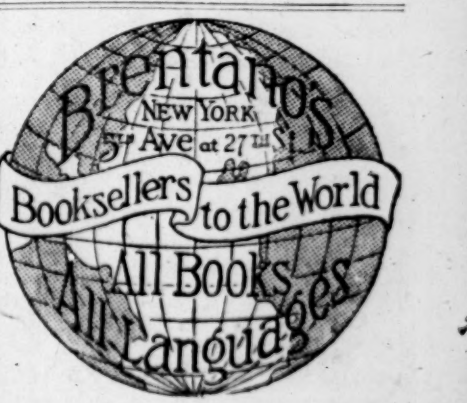
The words are Mr. Lucas', and, however many books there may be on London, the mere prospect of a wander through the city, or along the open road, with this accomplished cicerone and humorist opens up an endless vista of pleasure and instruction.

The essay entitled "A London Thrill," giving in a few deft touches a vivid picture of a scene in a typical street in Soho, is a gem set amidst many other brilliants, whence sparkle flashes illuminating the life which Mr. Lucas knows so well. A delightful glimpse is that of the great city in "An Earlier Day," of London when "on Jan. 27, 1859—that is nearly 60 years ago—a shadow fell on this planet; none the less a shadow because no one observed it at the time. The Kaiser was born." It seems to Mr. Lucas "a not uninteresting task to make a survey of the world into which he is reared"; and he proceeds in a few brisk and inimitable sentences to pen a lightning sketch of politics, literature, and art when the arch disturber of humanity's happiness appeared on the scene. Much water has flowed under London Bridge since 1859, and many and far-reaching have been the changes in London, both topographically and socially; but one thing, Mr. Lucas maintains, persists, and remains immutable—the method of the leader-writer, and he sustains his statement by quoting a paragraph from The Times of Jan. 27, upon the appointment of Gladstone as Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. "Mr. Gladstone," the paragraph ran, "must be accepted as a phenomenon; he cannot be comprehended or explained. He is a right honorable Proteus, a political sphinx, the type of versatility and mystery of all that is life to the world of the secular and uncertain in statesmanship."

In this small volume you can wander at will with Mr. Lucas once more through some of the backwaters of the town, the characteristics of which he conveys so clearly, recalling the spot where Dr. Johnson ate his frugal meal for eightpence, the houses where Dryden and Burke lived, and that where the Literary Fund started upon the benevolent career which it is still pursuing; or you may be transported from London to some naval seaport or to the banks of Plymouth and Dart, where you will realize, as you have never realized before, the liaison which has always existed between the British Navy and literature.

His comments upon life's little comedies are always kindly, tinged with a humane humor, for with minute observation he combines deep sympathy. As you roam with him, he imparts to you a feeling of joie de vivre, chatting about whatever for the moment interests him. If you are by the sea, he communicates to you its glamour, you "can hear the sea calling, calling of its charms," or, if he is taking you through the purlieus of the great, such as Bond Street, you become conscious of an undercurrent of delicious contentment whilst he discourses so exhilaratingly upon the joys or burdens of possessions, the pleasures to be gained from finding things, the freaks of memory; or, anon, upon such varied topics as the genius of Hans Christian Andersen, the sunny humanity and satirical artistry of John Leech, which were reflected for twenty years in the pages of Punch. If you grieve, as you surely will do, when your ramble together is over, you will as certainly retain a lasting and unforgettable remembrance of the delicate touches which distinguish his writings. "Life," writes Mr. Lucas, "would for some of us even less bearable than it is, had we no favorite artist." We may vary his obiter dictum by substituting for artist the word author, for Mr. Lucas combines the qualities of both.

Mr. René Johannet, in his volume "Le Principe des Nationalités," published by the Nouvelle Librairie Nationale, is an uncompromising critic of what he terms an elective nationality, more particularly from the French point of view, and he holds that the diversities which go to the making of a nation as a whole cannot be accurately included in a single term. For, if we take the different powers of the world, we can find no common measure for their nationality; Germany might be called a race, Egypt a river, Judea a religion, Great Britain an island, the United States a territory, Prussia a state, and France a dynasty, a tradition, a territory. In fact, he styles nationality an inexpressible phrase which depends upon the impressions which it has received, and he sees its pitfalls, perhaps almost too clearly and would classify it with mere unattainable concepts.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1919

EDITORIALS

A Tyrtæus of "Ninety-Two"

THERE is a story of the Second Messenian War which tells how the Spartans were commanded by an oracle to choose a general out of Attica, how their choice fell upon one, Tyrtæus, the son of Archembrot, of Aphidnæ, and how this Tyrtæus, by means of his poems, not only inspired with an unconquerable courage the armies in the field, but caused the Lacedæmonians at home to forget their personal quarrels. That was some seven hundred years before Christ, a hundred years after the greatest of all war poems is supposed to have been written, and some two thousand five hundred years before the most famous of modern war songs was to be composed in the hurricane days of the French Revolution. It is this song and its author which it is proposed to commemorate in a monument to be erected in the Grande Place, at Strasbourg, on the very spot on which, a few months ago, the statue of the Emperor William stood.

It was the bitter winter of 1792. The great Revolution was flaming to the zenith of its excesses, and in Strasbourg, as in most of the cities of France, there was want and suffering enough and to spare. In the house of Dietrich, the mayor, there was no more abundance than elsewhere, but what there was the mayor and his wife and daughters shared generously with an officer of the garrison, Rouget de Lisle. De Lisle was at once a poet, a thinker, and a soldier. Devoted to the Revolution, he had given himself unsparingly to it, and so on the eve of one of the numerous revolutionary fetes, it was natural that his friend Dietrich should suggest to him the composition of a hymn to inspire the Strasbourgers to stand firm against the Imperial forces massing east of the Rhine. It was midnight when de Lisle reached his quarters. The cold was intense. But, seating himself before his little clavichord, he sang and played the famous hymn, the words of which came as it were unsought, till he sank to sleep with his head upon his instrument.

The day had dawned when he awakened. He hurried to the house of Dietrich. He found the mayor in the garden. Early as it was, Dietrich roused his family and sent for his friends. The words and music of de Lisle's composition were recorded on paper, and then, in the drawing room of the mayor's house, with his eldest daughter accompanying them, the great hymn was sung for the first time. It was called "The Hymn of the Army of the Rhine." There was something extraordinary in the power both of the music and of the words. In an instant, as it were, they expressed the mutterings, and swelled into the fury of the occasion. The whole country was gripped by them. In the far-away Jura, de Lisle's royalist mother heard them, and demanded bitterly, "What is this song of the brigands roaming through France, with which our name is linked?" A month or so later, when the Revolution was lost in its fury, Dietrich was carried to the guillotine while the drums rolled the tune round the scaffold. At last there came the turn of de Lisle himself. A fugitive in the mountains, he heard his song sung by the peasants, and inquired what it was called. "That," replied one of them, "is the 'Marseillaise.'" It was thus he learned the new name of his own song.

The winter of 1792 gave place to the spring. By mid-summer the heat was as fierce as the cold had been severe in January. Unfortunately the temper of the revolutionaries was rising with it. The Girondists, alarmed at the moderation of the capital, were busy stirring the faubourgs into action, and calling upon the Midi for assistance. And so, when the demand of Barbaroux reached Marseilles, the city got ready its legion to march to Paris. Six hundred men, soldiers and sailors for the most part, with a sprinkling of it is said of galley-slaves, though these not necessarily criminals. Genoese and Ligurians, men out of Corsica and Piedmont, all armed with sword and musket, crowned with the red Phrygian cap, and dragging with them two cannon. This was the legion Barbaroux, drawn up before the town hall in Marseilles, on the morning of the 5th of July, 1792; and by evening, already tramping the white highway the Romans had built to the north.

Twenty-five days later the Marseillaise entered Paris, by the suburb of Charenton, white with dust, their faces tanned black by the sun, and with green boughs bound over their red caps. The villages had received them with delight, the towns had erected arches in their honor, and everywhere, as they marched, the drums had rolled at their head, and the six hundred voices had chanted, in notes alternately flat and sharp, the hymn of de Lisle. And now, at last in Paris, they are bidden to a great dinner, at the Blue Dial, in the Champs Elysées. A little more than a week later the explosion came. At midnight, on the 9th of August, the steeples of Paris crashed their warning over the sleeping city. St. Roch answering to St. Jacques, and St. Germain l'Auxerrois, the infamous usher-in of the day of St. Bartholomew, clanging back to both. By eight in the morning the King had left the Tuileries for the Assembly, and left unwittingly forever. A little later the red-coated Swiss were fighting, in the place du Carrousel, with the Marseillaise and others, fighting the last battle for King Louis' throne. Had they had anyone to lead them, an interested spectator said later, they would have won the day. The spectator was a young man of twenty-three summers, at present without employment, and undecided between entering trade and keeping a lodging house,—by name, Napoleon Bonaparte.

Who shall estimate the effect of the Iliad over the Hellenic world? Who shall calculate the influence of the "Marseillaise" upon France? Fletcher of Saltoun once declared he was indifferent who made a country's laws, the important thing was who made its ballads. And in a way history has borne this out, a striking example being the effect of the insane nonsense of "Lilli-Burlero." Therefore the Committee which has been formed to erect the Strasbourg monument, and which numbers amongst

others Mr. Poincaré, Mr. Clemenceau, Mr. Dubost, and Mr. Deschanel, may remember that, if Fletcher of Saltoun judged anywhere near right, they may be building better than they guess.

Choosing War Memorials

Not every day does a community have so interesting or so important a question to decide as the choice of a type of war memorial. Ideas in wide variety have already been advanced in the many states, cities, and towns of the American Union which desire to set up fitting memorials, and no doubt many more will be put forward. The chief point at issue in the discussions quite generally appears to be as to whether the memorials, especially those which will be most conspicuous and perhaps most expensive, should, in the main, be aesthetic or practical in character, idealistic or utilitarian. There is something to be said on both sides, and more than a little, that is worth hearing and considering, has already been said. While in the great majority of cases the question has yet to be determined, enough decisions and expressions of opinion have been made public to indicate the trend of thought on the subject. There are gratifying evidences that people in all parts of the country are seeking to go about the matter intelligently, and private organizations and representatives of institutions qualified to be helpful in the attainment of the best results of effort and financial expenditure are offering their services. So far as the artistic element shall figure in these hundreds or thousands of memorials, it will no doubt exemplify in a marked degree, as it certainly should, the advance in knowledge and appreciation of things pertaining to art which has taken place in the United States during the later years. There will, of course, be few, if any, such military statues of bronze or stone as so generally commemorated the deeds of the Civil War. At this early stage there is evidence of a prevalent feeling that the high motive impelling those who fought for the allied cause will be best represented by something that will be of continual service. This feeling naturally directs thought, in many instances, to some sort of building project. Thus it appears that in the United States a majority of the memorials of this war will be of the architectural order, although quite likely some of the most notable examples will be of different character. Information which supports this view has just been made public by the Alabama memorial commission, which has obtained data from thirty-four states as to their plans. The replies show that a majority of the states propose the erection of public buildings as memorials.

One of the agencies which should be generally helpful in the choice and establishment of war memorials is the American Federation of Arts, whose energetic and public-spirited work in maintaining traveling exhibitions and lecture courses on circuit has accomplished much in the way of popular education in art and in awakening interest in the subject. This organization, which has 224 chapters throughout the country, and publishes a monthly magazine and an annual book on American art, has adopted and announced certain definite ideas concerning war memorials, similar to those laid down by the National Commission of Fine Arts and approved by the National Academy of Arts and Letters. A list of appropriate types of memorial which the federation has published ranges conveniently from a flag-staff with a memorial base, which may be quite inexpensive, to symbolic groups and portrait statues calling for artistic ability of the highest order for their execution. The federation has made a valuable contribution to the discussion of the question of preference of war memorials for their aesthetic value or for utilitarian merit as well, by arranging for expressions by prominent persons at its tenth annual meeting, held recently at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York. Perhaps one of the least expected suggestions here offered was that from Dr. Charles W. Eliot, who advocated postponement of action for fifteen or twenty years, since, he wrote, it would not be possible to erect a suitable memorial until sufficient time had elapsed for the effect of the war upon the world to be known. One of the finest existing memorials, the president-emeritus of Harvard added, that to Washington in the Washington Monument, waited three generations. Elihu Root gave a wise word of warning against permitting memorials to be used by individuals to carry out personal schemes, and probably sounded one of the most impressive notes heard for the aesthetic type when he said: "Let American art express the spirit of the American people. Art only can express the spirit for which plain men and women are unable to find words. Unless American art finds a way to express this spirit and the inspiration of the men in the war, memorials will be failures."

Americanism in Hawaii

HAWAIIANS' ambitions for statehood will scarcely gain encouragement in the immediate future by such acts on their part, or on the part of their official representatives, as that which took place recently in the Senate of the territorial Legislature blocking efforts of members of that body for the more thorough Americanization of the Hawaiian schools. According to information received a short time ago, a vote of the Senate which stood 11 to 14 resulted in the tabling of a bill "to prescribe certain qualifications for school teachers and regulating the courses of instruction for the purpose of safeguarding American citizenship in the Territory of Hawaii." It appears that the purpose of the measure was the wholly proper and highly important one of bringing the foreign-language schools of the Territory, those conducted in the Japanese, Chinese, and Korean languages, under closer surveillance by the Department of Public Instruction, and that the bill followed, to some extent, the lines of legislation already adopted in continental United States. According to reports from an authoritative source, Japanese residents of the Hawaiian Islands conducted a rather extensive lobby against the measure, while just before the vote was taken certain Chinese of Honolulu sent to the Senate a letter protesting against the bill, although at an earlier stage Chinese educators had said that they were ready to conform to its conditions if it became law.

It is difficult to imagine how anyone wishing to see

democracy, as represented by the institutions of the United States, fostered and developed in the islands could reasonably have objected to the passage of the proposed legislation. The main provisions involved were that no person should serve as teacher in any school in Hawaii without first obtaining a certificate from the Department of Public Instruction, and that no person should receive a certificate unless he or she "possesses ideals of democracy, and has a knowledge of the English language, American history, and methods of United States government." It was provided further, however, apparently assuring reasonable opportunity for those in the service to prepare themselves for continuing in the work, that any teacher unable to qualify should be granted a period of not more than two years, from July 1, 1920, in which to do so. One section, quite logically, required the teacher to pursue a course of study calculated to enable him or her to inculcate in the pupils the ideals of the form of government of the United States and loyalty thereto, and that he or she should "not teach anything calculated to extol or exploit the ideals and principles of a government foreign to the government of the United States or anything not suitable for the training of youths for American citizenship."

One can scarcely avoid wondering if there may not have been some relation between the obstruction of this Americanization legislation and the fact that, at or about the time the United States entered the war, Germans had gained possession of a considerable proportion of the sugar business of the islands, which comprises almost their entire industry. According to a report just issued by A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, and formerly custodian of enemy alien property, Germans had secured 30 per cent of the Hawaiian sugar business. The sugar operating company, according to Mr. Palmer's report, was evidently of the characteristic German sort, since it was one of a chain of industrial enterprises which the German banks had established throughout the world, while the head of the concern's holding company was, until his return to Germany, the German Consul in Hawaii, and thus the direct representative of the German banks as well as of the German Government. After he left the islands the German consulate was retained by one of the managers of the sugar concern. The United States Government, however, sold the German property, and it is now owned by 646 persons residing in or connected with the Hawaiian Islands, and of whose loyal Americanism, the Palmer report says, there can be no doubt. Whether, however, the disturbance in certain quarters occasioned by the transfer of the German holdings to other hands had anything to do with the surprising hold-up of the legislation for insuring American instruction in the Hawaiian schools it would be interesting to know, and may yet be known. Meanwhile it will be well to keep a sharp lookout for similar influences in the future. It is to be hoped, and indeed expected, that the territorial Senate will soon fully realize its mistake, and hasten to correct it, especially since, as appears from the debate on this very measure, Hawaiians intend at once pressing the statehood issue.

Lisbon

THE way of a name, especially a well-known name, is interesting to very many people outside the ranks of the confirmed etymologist. The strange way in which, through the centuries, a name, maybe, gradually changes and changes until it has really changed out of all casual recognition, yet never quite parts from its original, has a fascination all its own. Lisbon is a very first-class example. No one, offhand, would think of connecting the name with Ulysses, and yet your etymologist dives into the subject and so connects it without apparent difficulty. Every one, of course, knows the legend that Lisbon owes its origin to Ulysses. It makes no difference that the mythical city founded by the great wanderer is declared by Strabo to have been rather in the mountains of Turdetania, in the extreme south of Spain. Such contentions never make any difference to a well-established tradition. And so the oldest name by which the city ever was known, that is to say, "Olisipo," came to be written Ulyssippo. This, on Phœnician lips, says one authority, appeared as "Alissubbo," or the friendly bay. Then came the Romans, changing the name, but sealing their appreciation of the happy situation of the beautiful city on the heights above the Tagus, by calling it "Felicitas Julia." After the Romans came the Moors with their Al Aschbuna, still carrying out the same idea, and, after the Moors, the Portuguese, with the Alissubbo of the Phœnician carried a step further, and appearing as Lissabona. From that to the Lisboa or Lisbon of today is but a step.

And what a history there is in it! It carries one safely through the centuries, touching lightly on the story of Phœnician, Roman, and Moor as each, in turn, held sway along the shores of Friendly Bay. Lisbon, indeed, was the last stronghold of the Moor in Portugal, and the story of how King Alfonso I laid siege to it through many months, in 1147, and, at last, with the aid of English and Flemish crusaders on their way to Syria captured it, is one of the great romances of history. Other landmarks and epochs in the history of Lisbon are the burning of the city by the Castilian army of Henry II, in 1373; its period of splendor and greatness in the sixteenth century, when the Portuguese Empire was spreading itself to India and Africa; its long years of humiliation from 1580 to 1640, when Lisbon was a provincial town under Spanish rule; its release from the Spanish bondage; the great earthquake of 1755; and the grand rebuilding of the city under the direction of the famous Carvalho.

Carvalho had a gracious task. Lisbon has always been famous for the beauty of its situation, and few who write about Portugal today fail to attempt, once again, to convey the beauties of its blue waters, its white, red-roofed houses, the wonderful verdure of its gardens, and over all the "peerless blue of a Southern sky." "The eyes rest," says one writer, "upon a succession of amphitheatres built up with tier upon tier of houses, great and small, which the sorcery of Lusitanian sunlight transfigures into the semblance of a city of palaces and many mansions built up of marbles of delicate and varied hues." The westernmost of European capitals spreads itself in leisurely fashion over its eleven hills, extending for more than five

miles along the shores of the famous Rada de Lisboa, and for more than three miles inland. Beyond the narrow channel leading out of the Rada through which flow the waters of the Tagus lies the open sea, and some 800 miles away over the horizon to the west are the Azores, in which Lisbon today is so much interested.

Notes and Comments

WHO in America five years ago could have imagined the scene that took place when the Assistant Treasurer of the United States publicly bought himself a fresh doughnut on the steps of the Sub-Treasury in New York City? This was the first doughnut sold by the Salvation Army in New York in its campaign for funds to pay off war-work indebtedness and secure a sound financial backing for home service work. In different parts of the great city the beating of the Salvation Army drums started the "drive" at the noon hour, and Salvation Army bands were playing with even more than their customary vigorous enthusiasm as the Assistant Treasurer of the United States purchased his doughnut. Within fifteen minutes the first batch of a thousand doughnuts had been sold, and more were coming. Most of those who bought doughnuts paid a dollar apiece for them, but one doughnut sold for \$50, unquestionably the highest price that had ever been paid for what, according to Washington Irving, the inhabitants of Knickerbocker New York used to call an "olykoek."

THE marked and continuous success of Mr. Drinkwater's play, "Abraham Lincoln," at the Hammersmith Theater, London, brought thither from the Birmingham Repertory Theater, may be taken as of considerable encouragement both for playwrights and for audiences, demanding something both more intellectually and artistically satisfying than what has been provided for them of late. Those watching with dismal wonder the plays which have attracted crowded audiences in the West End, during recent years, have queried whether, as has been pessimistically affirmed, London really is contented with "dreadful rubbish." Mr. John Drinkwater's courage and good faith, however, have proved that there are a very great number of people who appreciate something more than mere "façade."

IT is not surprising that the Birmingham Repertory Theater should have led the way, for Birmingham has always been noticeably ahead in enterprise and enlightenment where the public weal is concerned. To those watching "the signs of the times," in the dramatic world during the last few months, the announcement, recently made by Mr. Drinkwater, that he regarded the prospect of "half a dozen repertory theaters, established around London, in addition to the great national theater," as by no means wildly impractical, must have been received with less temptation to skepticism than would have greeted it even so recently as the end of 1918.

AT ANY rate, the coldness of the atmosphere in higher altitudes, which was one of the first things aviators learned they must protect themselves against, proves this: that experience does not always bear out theory. It was Icarus, of mythological fame, certainly one of the earliest pioneers in overseas flying, of whom we read: "His flight was too high, and thus the sun melted the wax which cemented his wings, and he fell into the sea."

NOW that the word is going out that war refugees in Europe need every woolen thing that can be knitted for them, perhaps American knitting-needles will be as busy this year as they were last. The big, picturesque knitting bags will again appear, although some of them may be taken down from the attic, where eventually a good many of them will probably retire to be found again, forty or fifty years hence, and become interesting to collectors of the quaint, old-fashioned things of the war period. Soldier socks will give way to children's stockings, and knitted garments will be fitted to the needs of civilians of all sizes. Whatever else the war has done to the world, it has been a splendid awakener of sympathy, and the knowledge that there is still need for their product will keep the knitting-needles busy.

IT WILL be an odd twentieth century symbolization of the historic conquest of paganism by Christianity if the Diana that has so long overlooked New York City from the top of the Madison Square Garden building goes its way to a museum and is replaced by the cross. Such a change appears likely. Madison Square Garden, associated with varied entertainments that have certainly had little to do with religion, stands on land so valuable that the structure has for some time been a financial failure, and events seem to progress toward the acquirement of the property by the Interchurch World Movement, a remarkable American organization of Protestant churches of the United States, that may conceivably build a new skyscraper where the "Garden" now stands and use it entirely for religious purposes. An organization planning a "drive" for at least \$300,000,000 in the near future seems not likely to lack for funds. And so, if the present plan is carried out, the statue of the pagan goddess will disappear and the cross take its place.

THE revived interest of American house decorators in the old-time wallpapers has fortunately resulted in the finding of some excellent specimens, put away a hundred years or more ago in some attic. Eighteen rolls of paper, for example, were recently discovered, in an old New England house, that tell the story of Pizarro's visit to Peru and illustrate also the habit of the old-time wallpaper-makers in going far and wide in history and geography for their subjects. These old wallpapers were often painted by hand, or made by the old art of hand-block printing, although nowadays they are reproduced, literally or otherwise, by printing from wooden blocks. The Pizarro paper was an uncommonly valuable recovery, probably brought to America as long ago as 1735, at a period oddly like the present one in the expansion of commerce and the growth of acquaintanceship between distant parts of the planet. It was a time without photographic cameras, and the designs on the wallpaper seem often to have been intended to interest people as photographs of unfamiliar scenes and places do nowadays.